

BRIAND IN PLEA
FOR EXTENSION
OF PEACE PACTSFrench Foreign Minister
Would Extend Accords to
Central EuropeWOULD ALSO APPLY
TREATIES TO BALKANSMany Causes of Dispute, It Is
Said, Have Been Revealed
Among Smaller Countries

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 23.—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, after an absence from the Quai d'Orsay since the last Council of the League of Nations has returned, and it is highly significant that the Matin, through which he often makes unreserved announcements of policy, carries today an article demanding a reunion of the powers to examine dangerous litigious subjects in Europe, and to strive for an extension of the Locarno accords to Central Europe and the Balkans.

While taking a cheerful view of the continental situation and applauding the progress of the idea of peace, it is remarked that perpetual vigilance is necessary and it would be wrong to stand still. Two years ago, when the Locarno pacts were prepared, it was hoped that they would be only a beginning. It was hoped to extend them to other regions in Europe. There is some dissatisfaction with conditions generally, and it is seen that it is not sufficient that the great powers should have effected a rapprochement.

Many Causes of Dispute
Among the smaller countries many causes of dispute have revealed themselves. Recently the Albanian quarrel, the menace of "Anschluss," the possibility of dynastic perturbations in Rumania, though doubtless small and remote, have convinced western statesmen that the work of Locarno is not finished but must be continued. Therefore there is not merely a vague suggestion but a definite proposition put forward today that the western powers, who themselves came to an understanding, should meet and methodically examine region by region every problem which might provoke a conflict and ask the collaboration of the governments interested in each particular case.

It is this systematic treatment of petty quarrels that is not undertaken, Europe runs the risk of being surprised by untoward events. The precedent of the Greco-Bulgarian conflict, which was prevented by the prompt decisions of Paris, is convincing. An improvised solution cannot be easily applied if the greater powers raise difficulties which will affect several frontiers at the same time.

Such would be the case of the annexation of Austria by Germany, it would concern Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and France directly, besides Germany and Austria, and it would not perhaps be easy to keep so many nations in harmony. Why wait, therefore, until faced with a fait accompli? Why not review the circumstances and hypothetical eventualities calmly and coolly in advance and arrive at clear conclusions?

New Method of Diplomacy
Such is the new method of diplomacy advocated. The new diplomacy would not wait for trouble, but would remove the causes of trouble. It would have a plan of action prepared. It would not permit itself to be caught unexpectedly.

Naturally the problem of "An-

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927

Local
Commander Byrd in Boston..... 4B
Colonel Lindbergh Speaks at Arena..... 4B
Colonel Lindbergh Praised at Airport..... 4B
Governor Pinn Meets Lindbergh..... 4B
Motor Trade Show Visits Boston..... 4B
Home Study to Help Child..... 4B
Boston's Better Business Bureau..... 4B
Gains..... 4B

East and West Found Co-operating..... 1
Women Refuse to Oppose Hour Laws..... 1
Nation's Tax Figures Analyzed..... 1
Briand Seeks Extension of Locarno..... 1
Pacts..... 1
British Prince and Premier Leave..... 1
Spain to Take Measures to Check Plots..... 2
End War Hopes, in Dry's Plea..... 2
Mr. Coolidge Undecided on Leaves..... 2
Bonding..... 2
Drastic Laws Introduced in Irish Dail..... 2
Women Favor United Draft..... 2
Chamberlain Hop From Leviathan..... 2
Hitherwood to Be Home For All..... 2
Races..... 2
Effort to Curb Opium Growing in Asia..... 2
Two Airplane Exchange Radio Talk..... 2

Financial
Stocks Rise After Early Decline..... 11
New York Stock Market..... 11
Boston Stock Market..... 11
Week's Review of Business and Securities..... 11
Stock Market Weekly Range..... 11
Wheat Market Holds Well..... 11

Sports
United States Clay Court Tennis..... 6
Western Amateur Golf..... 6
Major League Baseball..... 6
Longwood Bowl Tennis..... 6

Progress in the Churches..... 4
Radio..... 4
The Sunday..... 4
Sunset Stories..... 4
The Diary of St. Aubert: Our Dog..... 4
Antiques for the Home..... 4
Music News and Reviews..... 4
The Home Forum..... 4
"As a Little Child"..... 4
In the Wake of the News..... 12
In Lighter Vein..... 12
World's Press..... 12
What They Are Saying..... 12
Editorials..... 12
Letters to the Editor..... 12
Lindbergh and Bobby..... 12
The Week in Review..... 12

Pronounce Housewifery
"Huzzifry," Say ExpertsBy Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal
Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 23
ROBERT BRIDGES, poet laureate; George Bernard Shaw, and Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson are among the experts of the British Broadcasting Corporation's advisory committee who have just announced a new list of pronunciations for a number of English words.

Official radio-casters hereafter thus will be required to pronounce housewifery, "huzzifry," smelter, "smelter"; etc. "et"; couthouse, "cowchick"; automobile, "auto-mobee"; sheikh, "shake"; nephew, "newew," and so forth.

Most pronunciations advocated are classified by Webster as secondary instead of primary preference in America.

BRITISH PRINCE
AND PREMIER
LEAVE ENGLANDHeir Apparent and Mr.
Baldwin Are En Route
for Alberta Ranch

SOUTHAMPTON, July 23 (AP).—The Prince of Wales, the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, and their party sailed for Canada aboard the Empress of Australia at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Prince of Wales wore a light gray lounge suit and a black bowler. Prince George wore a navy blue suit. There are 15 persons all told in the Prince's party and 14 in Mr. Baldwin's.

In an interview just before boarding the train, the Premier said he was looking forward to his Dominion tour. "It will be a great experience," he declared, "to see a part of the great and prosperous heritage which our own folk have built up beyond the seas, and of which all of us at home are so proud."

The Prince of Wales attended yesterday's garden party at Buckingham Palace making his last formal appearance before leaving for Southampton. The garden party, the only one King George and Queen Mary will give this year, was in the nature of a send-off to the Prince and his entourage. The Duke and Duchess of York after their tour of the antipodes. Ten thousand invitations were issued for the party.

Many Regalities Present
There was quite a large circle of royals, including the Prince of Wales, King Paul of Egypt, and a number of other royal chieftains. President King of Liberia, also was a guest.

The Prince of Wales dined with his parents last night. He and his brother have adopted the slogan "Travel Light," and the former's baggage includes but two uniforms, while Prince George is taking only one naval outfit.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin, during their visit, will motor from Niagara Falls to meet Vice-President Dawes and the American Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, on the newly erected Buffalo Peace Bridge on Aug. 7. It is officially announced.

With a minimum of fuss and an absence of formality the party embarked for their Canadian tour. The train from London was met by officials of the Canadian Pacific Line and the Lord Mayor of Southampton. The party went straight to the liner but the Prince of Wales had difficulty at the head of the gangway in getting through the crowd of first-class passengers who were anxious to get a glimpse of the royal traveler.

The Prince of Wales declined to pose for cameras and, after getting through the crowd, he was conducted to his apartments by Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, European General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Prince glanced about his rooms and said to Sir George: "They are very nice, indeed, I am sure I shall be comfortable."

The Prince was then presented to Captain Lotta, commander of the ship, to whom he said: "I hope we shall have a good trip, captain." The commander reassured his royal guest on this point, replying: "I am sure we shall, sir."

American Visit Rumor

The Prince of Wales retired to his apartments, and was not seen any more. Prince George, Mr. Baldwin and the rest of the party, however, waved responses to the cheers of the small crowds on the quayside as the liner left to the accompaniment of the whistling of sirens on a great fleet of boats in Southampton waters.

Captain Lascelles, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, was questioned by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the rumor that the Prince contemplated visiting the United States after his holiday on his ranch in Alberta. The captain replied that nothing was contemplated beyond a meeting already arranged with Mr. Dawes and Mr. Kellogg on the Peace Bridge at Buffalo.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23 (AP).—Prince George may be presented with a ranch at Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B. C., when he visits Vancouver this summer in company with his elder brother, the Prince of Wales.

The proposed presentation has been sponsored by the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island, and the Government will be asked to vote \$25,000 for the purpose, the city of Victoria \$10,000 and other municipalities on the island \$10,000. The remaining \$40,000 of the \$85,000 would be raised by public subscription.

One Does Not Have to Search for Lindbergh in the Group

SOME OF THE FLIERS IN FRONT OF THE BELLEVUE
Left to Right—Clarence D. Chamberlin, Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, Capt. Horace N. Halsey, Commander Boston Airport; James Parsons, Mayor Nichols, Colonel Lindbergh, Lieut. George O. Noville, Lieut. Bert Balchen, and Bert Acosta is at Extreme End.EAST AND WEST
FOUND READIER
TO CO-OPERATECable and Radio Needs Em-
phasized at Institute of
Pacific Relations

By a Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, T. H., July 23.—"There is a growing readiness of western civilization to confess its faults and to approach the Far East in the belief that the East and West can work together for the good of themselves and of Christianity," declared Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, at yesterday's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Dr. Duggan, who is the institute's chairman for foreign missions, added that it is now "the desire of the missionaries to withdraw from control of the work in China and turn it over to the Chinese Christians."

He also stated that he believed better work would be done if all special privileges could be eliminated, and cited the Christian missionary as the greatest force in the promotion of racial and national understanding, especially in its educational phases. The essential message of the missionary, he declared, is reconciliation.

International Education
In the discussions of international education a strong opinion was developed among institute members in favor of more "traveling students" to go to universities of other nations. Speakers pointed out that there are many Orientals in American institutions but very few Americans in the schools of Asia. The belief was expressed that students could find much worth-while knowledge in the Orient. The movement in Japanese schools for study of world problems was detailed by Japanese members, who said steps also were being taken to educate parents of students on world affairs.

The newspapers' viewpoint in world affairs was expressed by Ivy Lee, who told members that the way to "get matters of importance into print" is to develop the desire for such information among the reading public, by telling the story in human, readable terms.

Yesterday was also "Communications Day" for the institute. Cable monopolies, the factor of cost, and other barriers to news transmission across the Pacific both by cable and radio were thoroughly aired by experts in an attempt to find a way to improve communications across the sea.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Federation Treasurer for Another Term

MRS. FLORENCE STONE
Re-elected Treasurer, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Women's Federation Refuses
to Oppose Protective StatutesProfessional Clubs Hold to Policy of Considering Indi-
vidual Laws and Not Blanket Resolutions—Child
Labor Regulation Approved After Debate

By MARJORIE SHULER

OAKLAND, Calif., July 23.—The National Federation of Business and Professional Women has re-indorsed its stand against blanket resolutions either for or against protective labor legislation for women and decided to consider specific bills, proposed or pending, "in the light of the exact nature of the particular bill and of the industrial and economic condition in the states affected."

The vote came with surprising suddenness in the closing sessions of the convention with Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware as the only speaker from the floor against the recommendation by the legislative committee. The issue of whether protective legislation for women is restrictive or helpful to them in their economic dealings has been keenly debated by groups of delegates throughout the convention, but the decision by the legislative round table that the legislative committee's report was a wiser statement at the present time than any direct statement either for or against protective legislation undoubtedly eliminated much discussion from the convention floors.

"Any state legislature may restrict or extend the civil rights of women at its caprice under present conditions," declared Mrs. Hilles, "and pass so-called protective laws for women which in fact protect men."

No Speeches for Report
There were no speakers for the report and it was immediately adopted after Miss Loretta Selover of Wichita, Kan., declaring that the delegates had not known that they were voting to close the question, had moved unsuccessfully for a reconsideration.

There was a more protracted discussion before the convention endorsed the general principle of the proposed child labor amendment, but declined to urge ratification by the states, asking instead, that the states study the question and that "all active work for ratification be initiated by and carried on by each state and not by the national committee."

"The states already have spoken against the child labor amendment," declared Mrs. W. A. Smith of St. Paul, Minn.

To which Miss Martha Vonnelle of Illinois responded: "Why should we be afraid of the child labor amendment. Nobody in this convention

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Spain to Take
FIRM MEASURES
TO CHECK PLOTS

Discipline Not Yet Restored
at Artillery Academy—
Strikes Threatened

MADRID, July 23 (AP).—"Undisciplined elements" exist among the students at the Artillery Academy, says a note issued by the Government today. It adds that energetic action will be taken against them.

Another official note announces that drastic steps will be taken by the authorities to quell any disorders by Syndicalist workmen in Barcelona who are threatening to go on strike.

The communiqué says that discipline has not yet been properly re-established in the artillery academy, located at Segovia, and that the Minister of War has taken measures to weed out the ringleaders.

In Barcelona, the communiqué adds, the Government is faced with the objections of old trade unions to participate with other organizations in committees appointed to settle disputes between Capital and Labor.

"The Government," it continues, "will remain unmoved, even if the unions call strikes in support of their intransigent attitude."

The communiqué outlines an attempt by pupils of the military college at Segovia to organize a conspiracy against the Government. It is stated that the cadets proposed to participate in a certain fete, called "Verbena," organized in the aid of the victims of the recent storms in Morocco. Attendance at the festival was to show opposition to the Government and especially to the Premier, Primo de Rivera.

Reports of plots against the Government have come out of Spain from time to time, although a censorship exists. A dispute between artillery officers and the Government broke out last September, in which the artillery academy at Segovia, mentioned today, also figured.

Other anti-government movements reported recently included a plot last year to overthrow the Primo de Rivera régime, for which General Weyler, Governor-General of Cuba during the Spanish-American War, was court-martialed, together with other high officers. Weyler was freed but several others received prison sentences.

SURVEY SHOWS
FARM BURDENS
TO BE UNEQUALFigures Tend to Prove Soil
Workers Do Not Get Share
of National Income

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23.—Farmers in the United States receive for their labor and effort less than half the financial return received by workers in other gainful occupations, according to a survey just published by the New York Trust Company.

Figures of the Department of Agriculture show that, whereas in 1920 29 per cent of males in the United States more than 10 years old employed in agriculture received only 13.8 per cent of the national income.

Robert Stewart, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Nevada, says the report, "gives as one of the major causes for this condition the 'excessive and unjust taxation on farm property.' The tax burden of the farmer has become heavy to bear. An indication of the effect of this condition is reflected in figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture, which states that the farm population decreased 450,000 persons in the last year."

The survey calls attention to the fact that the manufacturer, from whom the farmer buys commodities and services, representing 60 per cent of his living and business expenses, is often in a position to shift a part of his tax burden to the consumer. But the farmer, "who cannot influence the prices of his products nor reduce his production costs as easily as the manufacturer, is compelled to bear his own tax burden as a seller and part of other tax burdens as a buyer."

The survey shows also that one of the most important factors in the taxation of agriculture is that levied through the general property tax for road building and education. Eighty per cent of the farmer's taxes are for expenses within the county, and the largest items are for good roads and better schools, it says.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

State Expenditures Continue
to Mount, Survey Discloses

Delaware and North Carolina Contribute to Rising
Trend; State and County Taxes
Drop in Kansas

County governments, which have in the main been found to be one of the largest factors in the upward trend of state expenses, are found to be reducing taxes, in the report from Kansas, published in the eleventh installment of articles appearing daily in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in connection with its nation-wide survey of state expenditures. Conditions in Delaware and North Carolina are also discussed today.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23 (Special).—The combined total tax revenues of Delaware State, county and municipal governments increased from \$4,459,729 in 1918 to \$7,707,322 in 1924-25, an advance of 117.7 per cent. State taxes alone increased 247.3 per cent in 1924-25, as compared with 1918, and the State tax figure of \$4,995,315 for the fiscal year 1924-25 was almost nine times higher than it was in 1910.

The combined total of county taxes collected in Delaware's three counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in 1924-25 aggregated \$1,951,771, as compared with \$1,222,568 in 1918, an increase of 58.3 per cent, while municipal taxes of the City of Wilmington in 1924-25 were almost double what they were in 1918. Tax revenues of Delaware towns, estimated at \$325,406 for 1925, showed an increase of about one-third over the 1922 estimated figure of \$241,000.

An analysis of expenditures for the 1918 to 1924-25 period, made by the National Industrial Conference Board in a six months' survey, shows that the net figure of aggregate government expenditures of the State of Delaware increased from \$4,908,968 in 1918 to \$10,989,220 in 1924-25, an advance of 123.2 per cent. The board's figures cover state, county and municipal spending.

The largest single item of public expenditure by the State, counties and municipalities each year was the appropriation for roads, bridges, streets and sewers, which has constituted from 31.7 per cent (1918) to 45.9 per cent (1921) of total net com-

EIGHT OCEAN FLIERS
MEET FOR FIRST TIME
AS GROUP IN BOSTONThis Farmer's Relief
Is Growing Pop Corn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POP corn is solving the farm problem for an enterprising Minnesota farmer. From fields of pop corn raised on his farm, Ben Briggs fills orders for customers from all parts of the country, even as far away as Queensland, Australia.

According to Mr. Briggs, pop corn requires no special preparation of the soil and will grow under conditions favorable for field corn. Last year Mr. Briggs raised 120 acres of pop corn with the average yield of 30 bushels to the acre.

Support Given
by Opposition
to Boy KingLeader of Rumanian Na-
tional-Peasant Party Ap-
proves Dynastic SituationBy Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

BUCHAREST, July 23.—With the resumption of work by the Rumanian Parliament it was announced that Julia Maniu, chief of the National-Peasant Party, leader of the Opposition, will approve the declaration according to fact recognition to the present dynastic situation, while stressing the necessity of pursuing a course conformable to the constitution.

Maniu's declaration is understood to include an appeal to the Liberal Party for new elections, which the Bratianus are not likely to accept. The Premier rests the legality of his position on the Liberal Cabinet's offer to resign, which was received simultaneously with the formation of the regency. The possibility of a coalition government is scouted because Mr. Bratianu finds an accord with General Averescu, the ex-Premier, impossible. The press continues singularly silent regarding Carol, his name being mentioned only in the published will of King Ferdinand.

The Paris Matin, after publishing a communication from the ex-Crown Prince, intimated that Carol had renounced his rights and still hoped to ascend the throne. The improbability of this, however, is indicated in one of the last letters King Ferdinand wrote to Mr. Bratianu, in which he said: "I cannot look into the future without thinking with fatherly love of my dear son Carol to whom I wish a worthy, happy life in the new destiny which he has chosen. For the peace of the country I have sacrificed my fatherly desire to see him again, and I charge him to keep his promise not to return without the permission of the Government. Let my son respect scrupulously the legal conditions made by his renunciation of the throne and the sacred duty of a Rumanian son and a father to respect the undertaking which he has given of his own free will."

Chamberlain, accompanied by his wife, was nearer the other end of the long table, several seats from the Mayor, surrounded by personal friends with whom he and his wife were kept in constant conversation.

Comrades of Byrd and Lindbergh, the right of the Mayor, with Eliot Wadsworth on his own right. And his companions of the flight, Noville, Acosta and Balchen held places at one end of the long table around which were seated all the 39 guests.

Conversation was general, and the easy familiarity, and the dominance of a subject—aviation—in which all the guests were interested, added to the charm of this meeting.

Crowd Asks for a Smile
The tinted walls of the lounge were undecorated save for the ordinary furnishings. On the table three large boxes of yellow Roca Coolidge roses, added to the color of many faces.

At a signal from Mayor Nichols, the breakfast at an end, the fliers moved from the comparative quiet of the breakfast-room out into the lobby of the hotel, where a lane was formed, with difficulty, for them to move to the street, where the first of the barrage of pictures of the day were begun, amid cries of "Smile! Lindy—oh! Lindy, please smile!" from the gathering.

Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, who had left early, returned to the hotel just as the other fliers were departing to review the parade. After withstanding the barrage of pictures they had misad with the others, they followed.

It was these two who dropped out of the low-hanging ceiling of clouds which overhung the East Boston airport, and for that matter all the New England coast last evening, after driving their army monoplane from Washington to Boston, landing en route at Mitchell Field, New York. Their flight was made at no record speed due to the low visibility and their skill as navigators of the air stood them in good stead, for most of the way they were forced to depend upon their compasses.

The Pacific fliers were welcomed at the airport by a cheering crowd that earlier greeted Colonel Lindbergh. Lieutenant Hegenberger was eager to land for, as soon as they had grounded, and he and Lieutenant Maitland had crawled out of the cockpit. He was welcomed by his wife and his two young sons, Robert and Albert, who had come to the field from their South Boston home to meet him.

Three pursuit machines, their army escort, landed on the field practically unnoticed by the crowd. Before the

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Lounge at Hotel Bellevue
Made Historic When All
Gather at BreakfastTAKE PART IN MANY
ACTIVITIES OF DAY

Eight transoceanic fliers meeting for the first time as a group at the Mayor's breakfast today at the Hotel Bellevue; reviewing of the National Guard parade, visiting Governor Fuller who presented them with medals commemorating their great deeds, the departing of Colonel Lindbergh for Portland, the attending of a public reception on the Common and other varied and crowded social functions—thus went the second day of Boston's greatest celebration.

At noon Colonel Lindbergh telephoned to Portland. He was told that the clouds seemed to be working and that it looked promising for the afternoon. However, shortly before 12:30 he came out of the hangar, scanned the sky and gave the signal for the Spirit of St. Louis to be wheeled out.

His take-up was smooth and he circled the airport five or six times. Once it looked as if he were coming down but during most of his cruising he could not be seen. He had arrived with Donald Keyhoe his aide, to "wiggle" the ship if he decided to head for Portland and Mr. Keyhoe believed he did so and he had found space above the fog from which to get away.

By 8:30 a. m. the lounge of the Hotel Bellevue, where the Mayor's breakfast was held, began to assume historic proportions. Colonel Lindbergh, accompanied by Mayor Nichols, was the first to arrive, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Chamberlin were the next to join the gathering, followed by Lindbergh's mother, and Hegenberger, Commander Byrd, Lieutenants Noville and Balchen, and Bert Acosta.

Informally marked this gathering that was primarily a breakfast. With the arrival of Commander Byrd, a splendid in a white uniform, an army officer stepped into the doorway from among the soldiers stationed in the lobby and called for "three cheers for Byrd."

Lindbergh's Solemnity Disappears
Colonel Lindbergh and Lieutenant Maitland, conquerors of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans respectively were seated side by side at the left of Mayor Nichols. Within a minute after their formal introduction, they were talking with the familiarity of life-long friends. The transformation of Colonel Lindbergh, who had been marked—the habitual solemnity displaced by a look of boyish interest that seemed oblivious to all else.

Lieutenant Hegenberger joined them shortly, and the three, heads together, talked and joked, forgot their formal introduction, their remarks with designs drawn with a fork upon the tablecloth, until finally the two Pacific fliers were called away to pay their respects to the commander at the army headquarters.

Chamberlain, accompanied by his wife, was nearer the other end of the long table, several seats from the Mayor, surrounded by personal friends with whom he and his wife were kept in constant conversation.

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(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DRASTIC LAWS ARE INTRODUCED IN IRISH DAIL

Legislation Is Prepared
Making for Increased
Safety of Republic

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

DUBLIN, July 23.—William T. Cosgrave's three drastic bills introduced in the Dail Eireann this week are now undergoing rigid appraisal. The text of two of the measures has been made public. One would end the present situation under which "no oath" Republican deputies refuse to take their seats; the other would confine to members who have complied with this constitutional requirement the right to demand the suspension of a bill. The President's third proposal, the text of which has not yet been published is entitled "The Public Safety Bill, 1927" and will be given its second reading in the Dail next Tuesday.

It is designed, it is said, "to make further and better provisions for the maintenance and preservation of the state and of public safety." The establishment of special mixed tribunals consisting of high court judges and military officers for the purpose of trying charges of conspiracy against the security of the state is said to be its raison d'être.

Political Outlook Affected

Undoubtedly the assassination of Kevin O'Higgins has had an immediate effect on the political outlook of the Government. It has always been very much concerned at the refusal of the Republican section to recognize the Constitution and enter the Dail, but the late Minister of Justice always declared that if their opponents were so foolish as to disavow themselves, the Government should not seek to interfere. It was better, he argued, that opposition should be apparent, even if it was imprudent instead of being driven underground. He believed that it was easier to deal with visible evils than those hidden from view; he knew that all through Irish history any attempt at coercion had always resulted in secret plots, always with tragic results. With his restraining influence gone, the Government has introduced these bills, two of which would have been vigorously opposed by Mr. O'Higgins himself.

Drastic Powers Necessary

The third, although its exact terms are not yet known, would probably have been initiated by the late Minister of Justice, for in an emergency such as the country faces at the moment, even he believed in having drastic powers under the Public Safety Act to deal with murder and to root out crime from the country. The other two measures which The Christian Science Monitor representative understands the Government does not intend to press through the legislative chamber at the present session are purely political and designed "to nullify any Republican maneuvers which are at present taking place. If these two bills become law they may wipe out the constitutional Republican movement which is a safety valve and drive all moderates into the extremist camp. It is felt in some quarters that on purely ethical grounds it is no doubt right and proper that a declaration

should be exacted from all candidates for the Dail that they will take the oath and their seats if elected.

Fixing a Time Limit
Also there is no legal objection to fixing a time limit within which the elected deputies should keep faith with the constituents by entering the legislative chamber. But even if the proposals have logic on their side, the moment chosen for the introduction of legislation to put them into force, it is felt, is inopportune. There are no signs that De Valera or his party would be likely to fall into the trap of accepting a time limit which would result in the political excommunication of the Moderate Republican leaders and strengthen the hand of the extremist faction.

The other proposal which prevents the introduction of legislation by the people by means of a petition for referendum is introduced purely to checkmate the Republican plan to obtain the abolition of the oath. A petition has already been started by De Valera—and it is likely to be signed by more than the requisite number of 75,000 voters—calling upon the Government to put a referendum before the people to decide whether the oath of allegiance should be abolished.

Question of Oath

At present it is only the existence of the oath that prevents De Valera and his followers taking their seats. Whether it is expedient to abolish the oath or not—and it must be pointed out that it is one of the clauses of the treaty made in Great Britain—it is felt to be inexpedient for the Government to endeavor to prevent the Republicans using the only constitutional method they have left in attempting to obtain its abolition. As a matter of fact, under the Constitution itself, no legislation can be introduced by any party to alter the terms of the treaty. It is therefore apparent that the Government's position cannot be challenged by measures which the Republicans are adopting. While every man of goodwill is anxious to help the Government there are many who feel that it would have been better if these last two bills had not been introduced, as they will probably defeat the ends they seek to achieve.

ROME TO ENTERTAIN KING FUAD OF EGYPT

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, July 23.—The King of Egypt will pay a state visit to the Italian Sovereign on Aug. 2. Fuad will be welcomed to Rome by King Victor Emmanuel and the Governor of Rome, who will wear an aigrette of welcome, as well as high authorities of state. Preparations have been made at the Quirinal Palace and apartments reserved for the royal visitor.

Fuad will stay in Rome four days. There will be two gala dinners at the Quirinal Palace, when toasts will be exchanged between the monarchs, extolling the Italo-Egyptian friendship. Among other ceremonies will be a reception at the Capital, a gala performance at the Argentine Theatre and an air display at Centocelle Aviation Camp.

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100-mile roundtrip daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped boat STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD Fare—Round Trip \$5; One Way \$1.75. Leave Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10, 12 & 2 P. M. State Rooms Refreshments. Tel. Congress 4355. Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays, 9 P. M.

FELIX D. ROBERTSON

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Probate and Estates, Commercial Adjustments and Collections.
Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Suite 1215-16, Kirby Building
DALLAS, TEXAS

WEST IS DECLARED MORE READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific. Because of the importance of news in any international relations, the session was regarded as one of the most important in the two weeks' meeting of the Institute.

Pacific News Situation

W. J. Page, second vice-president of the Associated Press, presented a paper on the news situation between America and the Orient, as seen from the practical standpoint of news distribution. Col. Manton Davis, assistant general attorney of the Radio Corporation of America, gave a full and frank address on the difficulties in the path of radio communication. Mr. Davis recently returned from China after spending a year there in an attempt to unmask the situation on Chinese soil.

The American group presented to the conference a short but complete historical monograph by Walter S. Rogers, on the subject of "Communications Between the Orient and America." This paper was prefaced by a memorandum by the Secretary of the Navy, which follows in part: "International Communication, free from hostile interference and censorship, is a weapon of peace; it promotes trade relations and leads to fair competitive methods between nations. Absence of such free intercourse between nations is sure to result, sooner or later, in misunderstanding and failure."

"The United States has been deprived in the past of one of the most important methods of securing fair competition in the Far Eastern area; rapid, reliable, and reasonably cheap communication."

Hope for Radio Service

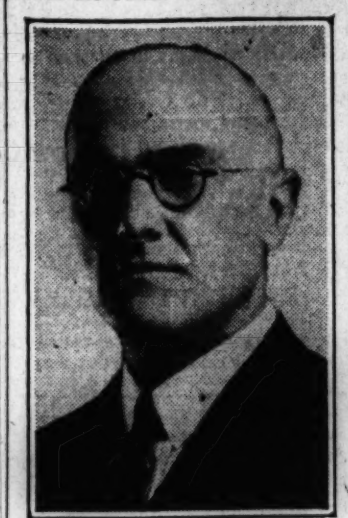
"There is hope in sight, however. The Radio Corporation of the Philippines is erecting a high-power, high-frequency station in the Philippines. It is endeavoring to secure reasonable traffic agreements with certain radio stations in the Far East. If it is successful in its endeavors, the United States, for the first time, will have, it is hoped, rapid, reliable and reasonably cheap communication with the Far East. Such communication is bound to reduce the chances for war in that area."

The only cable system providing communication across the north Pacific is operated by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, a British company which claims a monopoly granted by China. In regard to this, Mr. Rogers says:

"So far as the writer of this memorandum is concerned, he knows of no one, aside from officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, who believes that the cable has adequately met the needs for trans-Pacific communication. Certainly this is true if the needs are envisaged as including assured service at rates sufficiently low to stimulate inter-

national commercial intercourse and to further a generous exchange of press matter.

"Any broad consideration of trans-Pacific communication raises the question as to the significance of such communications. If the view is taken that there should exist between the United States and the Far



COL. MANTON DAVIS

East adequate facilities—cable and radio—providing both direct and alternative routes and handling traffic at low rates with a view to furthering commercial and other contacts, then needs are certainly not being met, not even approximately.

Canada and Australia Linked
"With broad social, economic, military and political purposes in mind, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, acting in partnership, provided a cable connecting Canada and Australasia. It was laid about the time the cable across the north Pacific was put down."

Colonel Davis, in his paper on the radio situation with reference to the United States, China, and Japan, after outlining the history of radio communications with the Far East, said, "co-operation is normal in radio. Japanese and Americans successfully co-operate in maintaining the Japanese-American circuit. They could be mutually helpful in their wireless projects in China."

Mr. Davis then outlined a plan by which co-operation between the Mitsu Company, the Japanese company having a wireless station near Peking, and American radio interests could be achieved.

"The Japanese and the American radio interests," he said, "strangely

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have never met face to face in an endeavor to adjust their differences concerning radio in China.

Co-operation Proposed

"The American interests concerned believe that a comprehensive and efficient wireless service could be formed in China by co-operation between the Mitsu and the Federal (the American) project, both completed and brought up to date."

"American communication companies find that new facilities create revenues by which they are sustained and stimulated rather than diminish the revenues of those facilities which existed before."

"The Radio Corporation of America, while financially and technically interested in the radio controversy in China, is not a party to the Federal contracts. The Radio Corporation has indicated a willingness to entertain as its guests representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Communications, the Mitsu Company, and the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware, that these, the parties in interest, may study wireless communication systems and find, if happily they may, a means whereby the Chinese, the Japanese and the Americans may, by co-operation, amicably solve their problems."

NEW YORK PORT JOINS AIRFIELD STUDY GROUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An invitation by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to join in an airport conference as a member of the committee for the Metropolitan District has just been accepted by the Port of New York authority. J. E. Ramsay, executive officer, was appointed to represent the port authority in the conference.

Meanwhile, Mayor James J. Walker has named Rodman Wana-maker, to represent the City of New York on a fact-finding committee to be appointed by Mr. Hoover. This committee, it was authoritatively said, will be headed by William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. The personnel will include Mayor Walker, Gov. Arthur H. Moore of New Jersey, Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, the Merchants' Association and Air Transport Company executives. The aim is to find one or more sites for airports in the Metropolitan District.

**FINANCE BILL PASSES
ITS THIRD READING**
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 23.—The finance bill passed by its third reading in the House of Commons last night by 338 to 86 votes, thereby terminating 15 weeks' budget discussions.

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Turns waste heat to power

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Together they combine the highest efficiency in power generation, and the maximum efficiency in power transmission ever achieved within our knowledge. It makes Hudson the most economical car per pound weight in the world.

Steam Engine Smoothness and Power

The new Hudson motor delivers a flood of rugged power from standing start closely resembling the mighty and elastic power of the steam engine. Yet at all speeds this power is vivacious and instantly answerable to the lightest touch of the throttle. In it are combined all advantages of speed, snap and performance of the high compression motor, with the smooth flexibility of low compression type. Spark knock heretofore characteristic of the

MR. COOLIDGE UNDECIDED ON LEVEE BONDING

Federal Funds, However, to
Be Used to Repair Broken
Mississippi Dikes

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 23 (AP)—

The Federal Treasury will be opened by President Coolidge for funds to repair the broken dikes of the Mississippi River but he has reached no decision on another recommendation of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to have the Government help meet interest and amortization charges on levee bonds in the devastated area.

Likewise, it was reiterated at the executive office that the President had reached no conclusion on the question of convening Congress in special session a month or six weeks ahead of the regular meeting in December to consider flood relief and control measures.

Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a guest at the Summer White House, repeated his belief that a special session would be called. He also announced that he would try to have the prospective tax reduction made to apply on incomes of this calendar year on which taxes would be paid starting next March 15.

The President is leaving the formulation of the tax program largely in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee and of the Treasury. There are indications that the Administration will support the move of Mr. Smoot for the immediate tax cut.

Pending a more detailed report from the army engineers on the Mississippi flood situation, Mr. Coolidge is withholding any plan for financing this work.

An optimistic report on crop conditions in the Middle West was brought to the President by Harry E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He said he had "never seen anything

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like" the conditions of small grains and corn, and felt assured that they would go forward to a bumper harvest.

ALL IS PREPARED FOR POULTRY SHOW

Ottawa Is Scene of Big Exhibition of Birds

OTTAWA (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements for the World's Poultry Congress, which opens here next Wednesday, have been completed and fowl from all parts of the globe are arriving by crates and special cars and taking up their temporary quarters in the exhibition buildings of Lansdowne Park. Speaking at the first luncheon to visiting delegates, Edward Brown of London, president of the Congress, said that "Canada is under a great responsibility; we are looking to her to open a new era in the poultry industry and to make it greater than ever before." This meeting, with thousands of representatives from 40 countries, promised to be the largest of its kind ever held.

F. C. Elford, Congress director, explained that Canada had been accepted as the place of meeting largely owing to the backing that the United States had given to the invitation and to the fact that Great Britain had withdrawn in the Dominion's favor. The Congress has been divided into seven sections, covering every phase of the poultry industry, and probably 150 papers will be presented at the meetings. Congress will close on Wednesday, Aug. 3, during which day the Prince of Wales will be in attendance, and in the evening the city of Ottawa will hold a reception on Parliament Hill with a historical pageant and concert on the Peace Tower carillon.

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WOMEN FAVOR UNITED DRAFT IN EMERGENCY

Not Absolute Conscription,
Says Overseas League, but
Each to Do Share

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—Adoption of national legislation that would result in a fair distribution of the burdens of war in case of emergency was urged in a resolution adopted at the seventh annual convention of the Women's Overseas Service League here.

Every citizen would be classified according to his or her ability to serve with the greatest benefit to the country and each would be subject to service under such classification at a fixed rate of compensation, whether such service was civil, military or naval, under the plan advocated by the women who saw service overseas with the American forces or the auxiliary service organizations.

The plan further provides for mobilization of all material resources, services and industrial organizations as would be deemed necessary in case of national emergency, and would permit the stabilization and equalization of prices of services or commodities essential to a successful termination of such an emergency. All of the equalization, both of capital and manpower, would be on a basis of fair but not exaggerated returns. While the resolution passed with virtually no discussion or opposition, another introduced by the Oklahoma unit and calling for outright conscription of capital and labor was defeated by a vote of almost equal unanimity.

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Fruit Cake**

5 lbs. in art metal tin \$5.00
2 1/2 lbs. in art metal tin 2.50
2 lbs. in gold tin foil 2.00
2 lbs. Old Louisiana Souffle in "cotton-bale" metal tin 3.50

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Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats
for Men and Young Men

—Were \$85—now \$72	—Were \$65—now \$55
—Were \$80—now \$68	—Were \$60—now \$51
—Were \$75—now \$63	—Were \$55—now \$47
—Were \$70—now \$59	—Were \$50—now \$43
—Were \$45—now \$39	

Reductions that are impressive because of our original moderate prices on these Scott & Company garments, custom-tailored in our Boston workrooms—largely from finest imported wools.

**Burberry London Topcoats
Marked Down**
Gray Unfinished Worsteds, Blue Serges, and Sport Suits likewise marked down.

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Returning travelers who have visited the Paris shops tell us that we are fortunate in having made early selection of these diaphanous garments which are now being offered in Paris as entirely new. They are fashionable, of course, because they are the kind of things out of which fashion grows.

We are showing them, on our street floor in connection with our large assortment of shawls.

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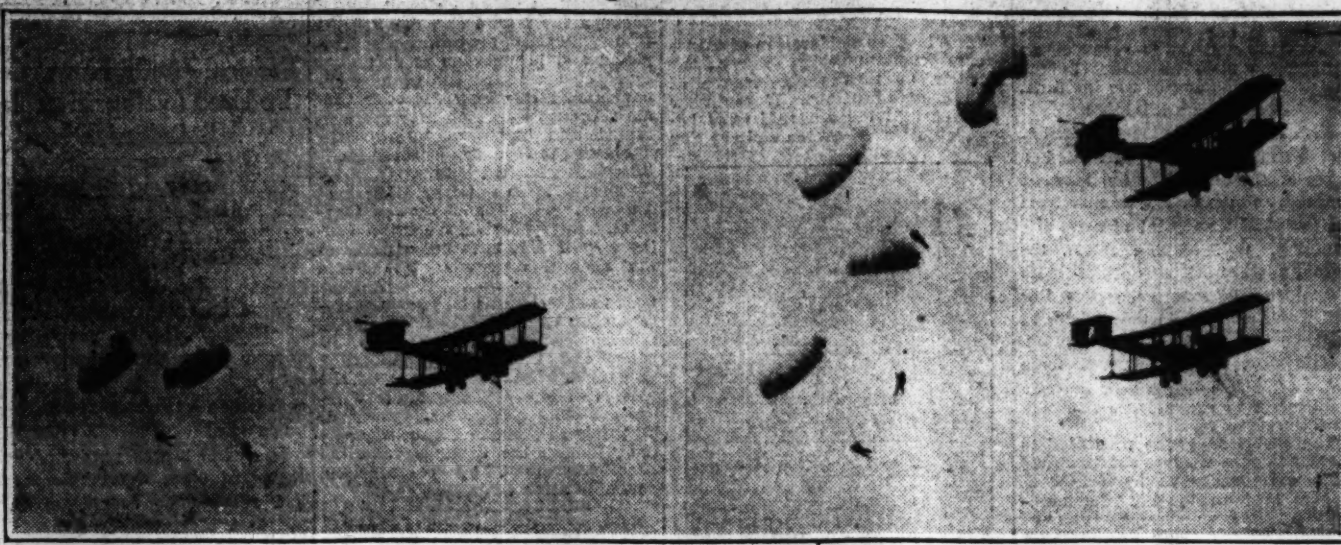
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RADIO

Royal Air Force Pageant Has Parachute Parade



© Topical Press

INSULATORS OF MANY KINDS USED IN RADIO

Wood, Glass and Porcelain and Other Substances Are Now Employed

Don C. Wallace, who has written many interesting papers for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, takes up an instructive discussion in the following article, and tells about the numerous materials which are used to keep the elusive radio impulse true to the antenna wire.

There are many different kinds of insulators used in radio installations. These vary from the use of the ordinary porcelain cleat, or a piece of wood to the more pretentious high-class porcelain or pyrex glass insulators.

Generally speaking there are five different materials used in the making of insulators. These materials are wood, glass, porcelain, hard rubber, and composition. At different times during the last four years different insulators have become the most popular.

The popularity as indicated by the surge from one type of insulator to another was not always due to an inherent improvement, as was due to the extensive advertising put out by some manufacturer for his product. This, together with magazine articles, created a demand for the new type insulator.

At the present time all of the above materials will be found on the market, used as insulators, except perhaps the wood. A good fairly long piece of hard wood which has been boiled in oil or paraffin makes a very good insulator. Wood will stand high voltages in a great many cases where the smaller insulators of other types will fail. This is principally due to the fact that the wooden insulators are generally larger and the leakage path for the current to pass on is so much longer than it would be on a porcelain, or other insulator of equivalent strength or price.

An every-day example of this is shown in the lines of certain street car companies. Here wooden insulation is used almost entirely. The wood has all been soaked in oil, and is hardwood in the first place, and has been treated with a substance to prevent water absorption. Insulators such as this prove satisfactory.

An old broomstick, for example, saved into 16-inch lengths, with small holes drilled in each end, will do very nicely in an emergency for insulating purposes. Insulators such as this are particularly useful in the guy wires, where great strength, coupled with lightness, is desirable. The ordinary type of egg insulator, where the wires link one through another, is not nearly so satisfactory as a wooden rod of this kind. The egg insulators can be made better than the wooden rod by stringing the wire through the ends separately so as to leave a maximum of space between the terminal of the antenna and the wire supporting the insulator to the house.

Dry rope also makes a good insulator. In the old commercial radio service before the art of insulating had developed so highly, most of the strip insulators had no insulators whatever. The halyards or "bridles," as they are sometimes called, between the spreader and the mast were of rope which had been dipped into hot, hard rubber. The coating over the rope extended for a foot or two, and former a waterproof hard rubber surface.

As long as the rope within kept dry and free from moisture, particularly the salt water moisture, no trouble was experienced with the insulation. The insulators were covered with vaseline at frequent intervals and then wiped off. This removed the soot from the surface of the hard rubber, and further aided in making it waterproof, as water would slide from the greasy surface.

Perhaps the most generally used insulator in use today is the small porcelain type with a hole in either end. If one of the larger porcelain type is purchased, say the ones which come in five or six inch lengths, no changes will be necessary in the insulation. These insulators are on the market in lengths as high as 18 or 20 inches. In communities where the air is rather full of soot, such an insulator will probably help considerably. Even in such lengths they are not costly.

Glass insulators are frequently made from strips of plate glass. A strip of six one inch wide and 10 inches long makes an excellent insulator. A hole should be drilled in each end. Drilling holes is not particularly difficult but it takes a little time and a little patience. A three-inch wide hole can be procured and the end broken off and the end smoothed on an oil stone to make an approximate 45 degree angle. If the surface of the glass being drilled is kept moist with turpentine, and the end of the drill is not revolved too fast, the drilling will progress nicely. If the drill is revolved too rapidly the sharp jagged edges which form the cutting edge will wear away. Either a brace, or a ratchet drill will be satisfactory in either case.

Should a great deal of speed be used.

There are several new types of airplanes, the only definite departure from the ordinary being the tailless "Hump" "Pterodactyl." This, with its stumpy body and monoplane wings sloping backwards, gives the appearance of a large moth flitting about. The idea of this airplane was first evolved some years ago by J. W. Dunne, who was able to demonstrate its ability to fly without attention from the pilot. Capt. G. T. R. Hill has since carried on further research. With this type, it is claimed that the stalling speed is as low as 25 m.p.h., and the difficulties of landing are greatly reduced.

Bulgaria will shortly be in direct wireless communication with England, Austria, and other European countries. The Marconi Company is installing an up-to-date station at Sofia which includes a high speed long wave transmitter and a long wave combined telegraph and telephone transmitter.

British amateurs are experimenting constantly with short waves and low power. Two notable achievements have been published recently. D. B. Fry has received a report of the reception of his signals in Tasmania which were transmitted with the stalling speed of 3 watts. The other is that of F. N. Barkerville, who claims to have picked up the New Zealand station of A. M. Rennie, using only 2 1/2 watts.

Germany is soon to have a still more powerful station than Langenberg. The new station at Zeesien will have 35 kw power on a wave length of 1250 meters or 240 kilocycles. The modulation will be carried out in Berlin.

Afghanistan does not intend to get left behind India in the matter of radio-casting. A French firm has been given the contract for a radio-casting station in Kabul.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The subject of inter-

imperial radio-casting was discussed

at the Colonial Conference and it

was announced that the B. C. C.

would experiment in short wave

transmission and consider the prob-

lem involved in the difference of

time in various parts of the Empire.

A low-power short wave station

has been installed at Devices in

Wiltshire specially for communica-

tion with ships.

The B. C. C. recently took a refer-

endum to find out the proportion

of users of valve sets to crystals and

of listeners to local stations and

otherwise. The users of valve sets

now outnumber crystal users which

means that the scheme of fewer sta-

tions and higher power will be

justified.

Recognizing that radio is now a

definite part of everyday life, the

promoters of a housing estate at

Iver in Buckinghamshire are fitting

each house with a 2-valve set and

loudspeaker. The aerial runs along

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European Radio Notes

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WEEI, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (990)

7:15 p. m.—Baseball: Jack Morey's

singling orchestra.

7:15 Charles Miller, pianist.

7:30 Baseball: Bert Lowe and his or-

chestra.

8 Musical program.

9 WJZ, Arthur Pryor and his band;

WJZ, New York City (410)

10 Musical program.

10:30 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

11 Weather; baseball.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (710)

6 p. m.—WEEI, Waldorf-Astoria

concert orchestra.

6:55 News.

7:05 Highway bulletin.

7:30 WEAH, Hawaiian music.

8:45 Jane Selwyn, concert.

9:05 Baseball: Jacques Jacobs' en-

semble.

10:10 "The Pepper Pottery."

10:30 Correct time; "Chimes of Nor-

mandy" in miniature.

11 Patterson's orchestra.

WOB, Newark, N. J. (710)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' en-

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6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' en-

semble.

6:45 Baseball: Jacques Jacobs' en-

semble.

7:30 "The Pepper Pottery."

8:30 Correct time; "Chimes of Nor-

mandy" in miniature.

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HITHERWOOD TO BE A HOME FOR ALL RACES

Old Mansion Near London
Now International Hostel
for Foreign Visitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Hitherwood, a fine old English mansion, well built and spacious, set like a castle 300 feet above sea level in the midst of more than six acres of lovely woodlands, is London's latest contribution to international good will. Here is provided a center where visitors from all lands will find a welcome and be made to feel at home.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited this international guest house, only 8 1/2 miles from the heart of busy London, found himself amid magnificent oaks, firs and beeches, far from the noise of trains and motors. Eysenham Hill, on which Hitherwood stands, is only a few minutes' ride from Victoria station. It is also reached by motorbus and tram.

The guest-house was opened recently by Arnold Rowntree, who, with his wife, has transformed the old mansion into a center of art and culture, hospitable to the men and women of every race and to afford all the warmth and comfort of a typical English country home. The object of this interesting enterprise, a view of London of unsurpassed interest greets the eye from Hitherwood. From the Tower Bridge past St. Paul's to the lesser buildings west of the Imperial Institute, the metropolis appears like some fairy city with a background of hills from Wood Green to Harrow.

Many Nations Represented
On the official opening day, the nationalities represented included France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Scandinavia, United States, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, Scotland, Ireland, and Poland. Moderate charges are made for room and board. There are no gratuities.

Mrs. Maurice Rowntree, an Englishwoman who resided for some years in Constantinople, close by the city of Constantinople, is the hostess at Hitherwood. Mrs. Rowntree said it was hoped to establish in time similar hostels in other parts of Europe. Already operating in connection with the

Adult School Union, there are guest-houses in the Ribbles Valley of Yorkshire, at Shipham among the Mendips Hills; at Guildford in Surrey; Cheltenham near Scarborough, and Bewdley in Worcestershire. The Holiday Fellowship also entertains visitors from abroad in Cornwall and Devon, the Lake District and North Wales, Scotland, and Ireland as well as in France, Germany and Switzerland. At present 16 school-boys from Germany are among the guests at Hitherwood.

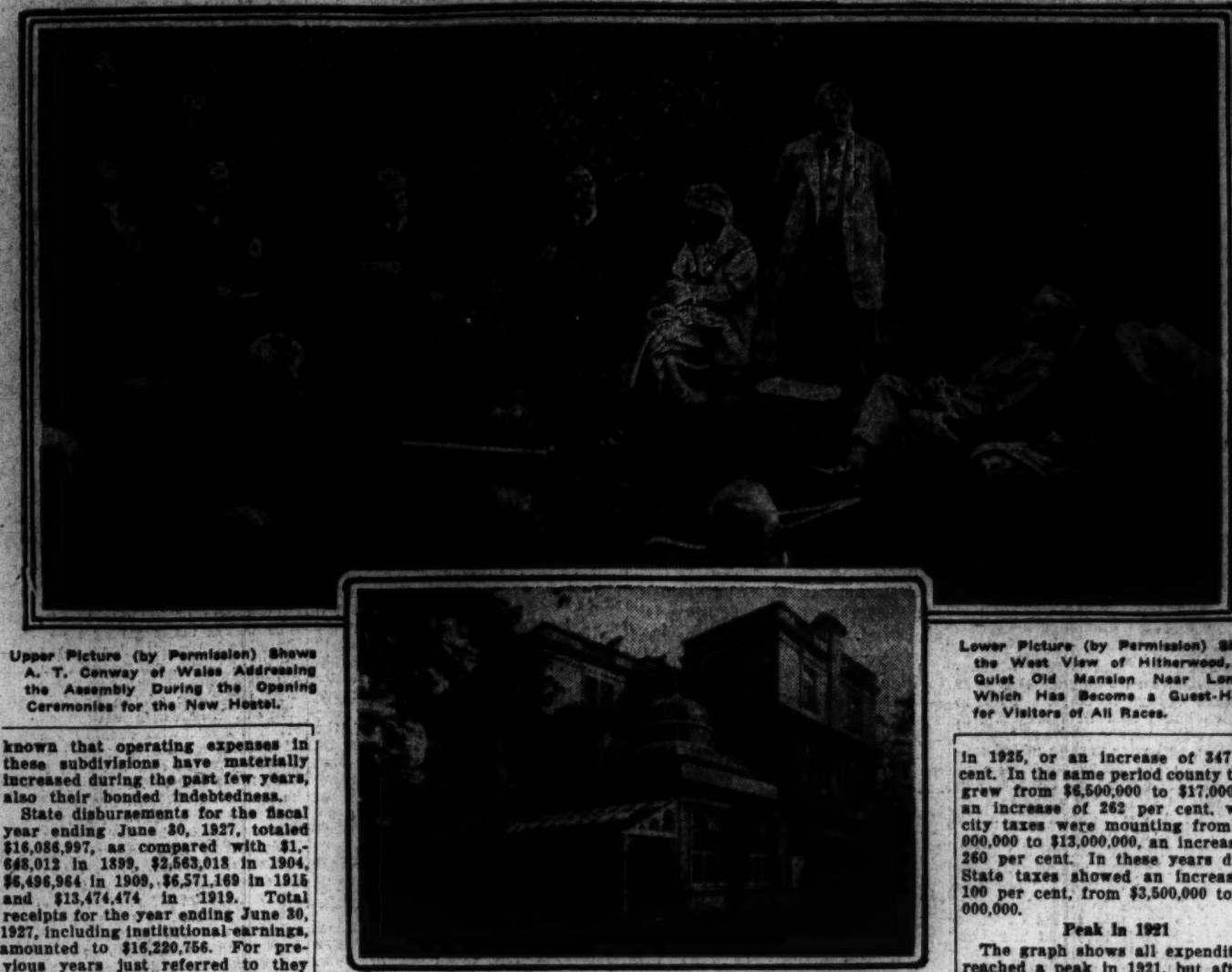
Entertainments Arranged
The guests are not only well sheltered and fed but will enjoy various forms of entertainment, including musical evenings, outdoor dramatics, lectures and folk dancing. An assembly hall and a large "common" beautifully furnished and containing a fireplace with William de Morgan tiles, are two popular places at Hitherwood.

T. A. Leonard, who has been active in the Holiday Fellowship movement, said: "An international hostel in London has been long desired by workers for good will among the nations. Less than a year ago steps were taken to realize this desire, a small society was formed, and sufficient capital promised to justify the purchase of Hitherwood."

An Ancient Estate
Since then not only was money raised to obtain the estate but a good will fund was established "to help needy friends from abroad to visit us." In the prospectus of Hitherwood Mr. Leonard said: "The guest-house staff will include members of different nations and in our house appointments we hope we shall reflect sympathy with the tastes and desires of foreign guests. British guests will be largely those connected with the Holiday Fellowship, the work of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Friends' Council for International Service, the Women's International League, and other movements making for international good will."

The land upon which Hitherwood stands is part of what was once a great forest which stretched along the hills to the south of London. Here was the favorite hunting ground of Charles I. and here a century ago Lord Byron used to visit the gypsies who came to barter horses. A few minutes walk away is Dulwich College. The village of Dulwich, also close by, once contained the famous Greyhound Hotel, since torn down, where Charles Dickens used to come to spend a quiet evening in the days of Mr. Pickwick.

Guests of All Nations Enjoy the Seclusion of Hitherwood



Upper Picture (by Permission) Shows A. T. Conway of Wales Addressing the Assembly During the Opening Ceremonies for the New Hostel.

Lower Picture (by Permission) Shows the West View of Hitherwood, the Quiet Old Mansion Near London, Which Has Become a Guest-House for Visitors of All Races.

known that operating expenses in these subdivisions have materially increased during the past few years, also their bonded indebtedness. State disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, totaled \$16,085,997, as compared with \$16,013,113 in 1926, \$16,543,018 in 1925, \$16,496,944 in 1924, \$16,571,169 in 1923 and \$13,474,474 in 1922. Total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1927, including institutional earnings, amounted to \$16,220,766. For previous years just referred to they were: 1926, \$17,400,000; 1925, \$2,509,894; 1924, \$3,353,783; 1923, \$6,437,976 and 1922, \$14,122,499.

Official reports show that for the biennium ending June 30, this year, there was a surplus of \$1,403,583.95 in the State treasury. In addition to the figures quoted above, North Carolina collected during the year ending June 30, 1927, the sum of \$13,813,544 from gasoline taxes and automobile registration.

Expansion From 1921
Until 1921 very little progress was made in North Carolina in any direction, that is, the State had expended no large amounts for permanent improvements. The first sizeable undertaking launched was the Statewide highway system, for which an initial bond issue of \$50,000,000 was voted by the General Assembly in 1921. In 1922 an additional \$15,000,000 was added to this, and in 1927 another bond issue of \$30,000,000 was authorized, making \$115,000,000 in all. Also, beginning in 1921, the State adopted a more liberal policy toward its educational institutions, especially the State University and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering and the Normal, for both whites and negroes. Of the total indebtedness of \$115,000,000, more has been expended as follows: Roads, \$34,999,600; schools, \$14,835,000; permanent improvements, \$23,529,000 and general fund, \$45,636,400.

There are several outstanding facts about expenditures in Carolina. In the first place, the State levies no taxes on personal or real property for State purposes, this form of taxation being left to the cities, towns and counties, for the operation of the common schools, for the building of local highways and other local purposes. It cost the State of North Carolina less per capita to operate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, than any other state, with the exception of Alabama. The amount per inhabitant in North Carolina was \$5.75 and in Alabama, \$5.66.

Sinking Funds Inviolate
The State's sinking funds have been made inviolate by a constitutional amendment and cannot be diverted. Also, there is a Constitutional provision, recently enacted and ratified by the people, that the State cannot assume obligations in excess

of 7 1/2 per cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate. County government presented such a problem that the 1927 General Assembly passed a law regulating it and provided for what is known as the County Government Commission. Among other things, this new law will stop the issuance of bonds without a vote of the people. Similar legislation governing the operation of municipalities will undoubtedly have to be passed. Mounting tax rates and, in many cases, unbusinesslike methods in the operation of county affairs necessitated the legislation that was asked for by Angus W. McLean, the present Governor, who also secured the passage of the executive budget and the daily deposit acts.

North Carolina derives its general tax money from levies on incomes, inheritance, corporations, etc., and requires nothing from the individual property owner on his home or personal belongings. The State's expenditures are as follows: Highways, 58.38 per cent; education, 14.86 per cent; charities, correction and welfare, 6.78 per cent; interest and premiums, 5.83 per cent; pensions, 2.51 per cent; general administration, 3.46 per cent; health, 1.25 per cent; redemption of bonds, 1.28 per cent; development and conservation of natural resources, 1.93 per cent; protection of person and property, 1.90 per cent; miscellaneous, 1.59 per cent.

City Taxes Rise Higher
as Rates in County and State Decline From 1921
TOPEKA, Kan. (Special)—While the general history of taxes in Kansas during the last decade has been one of mounting levies, records show that retrenchments have been made in state and county taxes since the peak of 1921, while city, and particularly school, taxes have continued to mount.

The state government has gone into debt for only one item, soldiers' compensation, now owing \$26,500,000 in outstanding bonds, which are being retired at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. This gives an average debt for every person of the State of \$14.55, placing Kansas eighteenth among debtor states, according to recent tabulations of the Bank of America, New York.

Debt Incurred by cities have mounted steadily in the last five years, as shown by a compilation made by the Kansas League of Municipalities. In 1921 cities of the first class had bonds outstanding equaling 4.8 per cent of the assessed valuation of the cities. In 1926 this figure reached 6.8 per cent of the assessed valuation. All cities of the second class had an average bonded indebtedness of 8.7 per cent of their assessed valuation in 1921, while the bonded debt had increased to 11.3 per cent in 1926.

Valuation Drops
These increasing debts went hand in hand with decreases in valuation.

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Closing Out All Summer Dresses,
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\$10.75 to \$22.50
—LOUISE LEVENHALL—

within \$1,000,000 of the high figure to \$16,000,000 since then. City government alone showed no retrenchment after 1921, but after holding the 1923 figures to that of 1921, taxes have mounted slowly but steadily since then.

State expenditures show the greatest drop, from \$8,500,000 in 1921 to slightly less than \$6,000,000 in 1922. But 11 per cent of the tax money paid into public coffers is used by the State, and 2 1/2 per cent of this goes to the retirement of outstanding soldier compensation bonds. County government requires 20 1/2 per cent of the tax dollar, township 7 1/2 per cent, cities 2 1/2 per cent, and schools 3 1/2 per cent.

State educational institutions claim nearly one-half of the state money, or 47 1/2 per cent. Charitable institutions claim 16 1/2 per cent, penal institutions 12 1/2 per cent, patriotic institutions 3 7/10 per cent, while the state boards and commissions and departments take 17 7/10 per cent, the judicial department 4 1/10 per cent, and executive department 2 1/2 per cent.

AMERICAN MARINES TO STAY IN NICARAGUA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—The United States will keep the Marines in Nicaragua until after the elections in 1928. This was stated at the State Department apropos of the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Pan-American Labor Congress and requests made by other bodies for the withdrawal of American troops from Nicaragua.

The American Government has promised to supervise the Nicaraguan elections, it is stated, having acceded to requests made by both factions, and will keep its promise. Whether the troops will be withdrawn immediately after the election cannot be stated. No date is set.

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CHAMBERLIN HOP FROM LEVIATHAN SEEMS ASSURED

Accepts Shipping Board's
Bid to Test Speedier
Landing of Mail

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic aviator, has accepted an invitation of the Shipping Board to hop off the Leviathan in an airplane on her next trip to Europe as a first test of the feasibility of speeding up transatlantic mail and emergency passenger service.

If weather conditions are propitious, T. V. O'Connor, chairman, said, Mr. Chamberlin will leave the Leviathan in his airplane some hundreds of miles from Europe with one or two passengers if they can show urgent reason for haste. "Details cannot be thoroughly worked out until a more careful study has been completed," he said. "We shall have the benefit of Mr. Chamberlin's advice and his associates whose experience best qualifies them to be of service."

The Leviathan has a height of 64 1/2 feet from her top deck to the water's surface and aviation experts point out that this will be a decided advantage in favor of a successful test. All of the Government's mail-carrying ships are believed to have room for at least one plane, while some of the larger liners, like the George Washington and her sister ships, can accommodate more.

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STATE EXPENDITURES CONTINUE TO MOUNT, SURVEY DISCLOSES

(Continued from Page 1)

1924-25 represents an increase of 15.46 per cent over the amount spent in 1918. These heavy expenditures on roadway development have resulted in a highway system in Delaware which is considered superior to the average.

Education ranks second in its demand upon public funds, absorbing from 21.3 per cent of total net state expenditures in 1921, to 32.3 per cent in 1924-25. In 1924-25 Delaware spent \$3,277,778 on education, 18.74 per cent more than in 1918. Whereas in 1918 education and roads jointly absorbed 57 per cent of the combined net budget of the State, in 1924-25 they accounted for 63.8 per cent and in 1923-24 their joint percentage was nearly 71 per cent.

General government constitutes the third largest item of aggregate net expenditures, requiring from 16.8 per cent of the total in 1918 to 8.6 per cent in 1923-24. The item of \$1,357,768 in 1924-25 shows an increase of 64.8 per cent over the 1918 figure.

The largest single item of increase in 1924-25 as compared with 1918 is that of 221.5 per cent spent on "developmental projects other than roads." These expenditures have been mainly for the harbor improvement of Wilmington and for the encouragement of agriculture in the State.

Debt Mounts Rapidly
In addition to its net expenditures, the State has disbursed each year sums ranging from \$684,014 (1918) to \$2,109,523 (1924-25) for debt redemption and interest on State indebtedness.

Analyzing expenditures of the State government alone, the conference board's figures show that the net total had increased in 1924-25 to \$4,835,023, or more than 10 times the figure for expenditures of the State government in 1910. The larger part of the increase occurred beginning with the year 1917, when net total State expenditures jumped 51 per cent over the 1916 figure. Each year since 1917 there has been a marked growth in expenditures of the State government, the figure of \$9,832,387 for 1925-26 being more than 4 1/2 times as large as that of 1917.

As in the case of aggregate expenditures of all governmental agencies of the State, the largest items of State government expenditure exclusive of the counties and municipalities, have been for roads, education and general government. The roadway program initiated by the legislature in 1917 increased the State government's roadway appropriation from a negligible 3 to 5 per cent of total yearly expenditures (prior to 1918) to one of the largest single items of yearly State expenses, ranging from 51.3 per cent (1920) to 23.1 per cent (1924-25) of total annual expenses.

In 1920, when the first steps were taken to shift the cost of education from local governments to the State government, State expenditures for schools soared to more than \$1,000,000 as compared with \$734,227 the previous year. Expansion of the school system under State administration has increased the amount of State expenditures for education to close to 50 per cent of the total expenditures of the State government.

State Expenses Increase
State expenditures for general government in Delaware increased from \$135,676 in 1916, to \$332,853 in 1925-26, an increase of 292.7 per cent.

Combined expenditures of the three Delaware counties increased from \$1,409,381 in 1918 to \$2,802,055 in 1924-25. The highest percentage in the counties was for bridges and roads, which absorbed from 48.3 to 71.6 per cent, and general government which took from 16.3 to 32.5 per cent of the total figure.

Sunset Stories

Mrs. Nickey's Child—A True Story

MRS. NICKEY, the black cat, felt lonely. Her basket was empty and her kittens had disappeared, for her new mistress didn't realize that a cat wouldn't mind so much if people would only leave just one kitten for her to take care of. She saw Mrs. Fox-Terrier trot past and followed her to peek



They Watched Him Wobble Unsteadily Across the Floor.

in the kennel at the four new puppies. Mrs. Fox-Terrier saw Mrs. Nickey look wistfully back at her basket and then at the four puppies and then the two consulted in cat and dog language.

When Mrs. Nickey's mistress came to the basket and saw the puppy she, of course, did not understand the arrangement and so she picked up the puppy and returned him to his mother. But Mrs. Nickey hadn't finished washing the puppy, so she borrowed him again.

After that Mrs. Nickey always went to sleep with one paw over the puppy, so that no one should take him without her knowing. With 1921, when it came time for the puppy to learn to walk he went back to the kennel to live, and Mrs. Nickey missed him very much indeed. One wonderful morning came when he could stand on his legs. His foster mother forgot to be sad and standing beside his real mother watched with pride his courageous efforts to walk. They saw him stagger along, across the great expanse of kitchen floor, falling over himself every few steps. At first it didn't seem as if he was going anywhere special, but suddenly they realized that he was walking straight to Mrs. Nickey's basket!

By the time the two mothers had finished looking at each other and being surprised, the puppy had arrived at what he evidently considered was his home and was trying to climb in. Mrs. Nickey raced across to help him and snuggled down in the basket beside him.

After that the puppy always slept in Mrs. Nickey's basket and she washed him and purred over him as much as she wanted to, and wasn't lonely any more.

"We" Land at East Boston Airport

"These transatlantic flights helped to interest the rank and file of the nation in aviation," he said. "We are at little more than the beginning of our problems. Colonel Lindbergh and we must move forward slowly. It's no good to rush into it without a sound foundation of study. We are thinking now of winds and fogs. I don't think landing stations in mid ocean are any great thing. The radio will be increasingly useful. But until we

"May the years bring to you and yours happiness in abundance."

As the Governor pinned the medal on General Logan's breast, the crowd broke into cheers.

Medal for Commander Byrd

In reply, General Logan declared that he was happy and proud to receive such a great honor just as his term of military service is near completion. He saluted the Governor and retired to see Commander Richard E. Byrd to step forward to receive the medal from the Commander.

Byrd, the Governor said:

"Commander Byrd, The people of

EIGHT OCEAN FI FOR THE FIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

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“Commander Byrd, The people of

LIERS GATHER T TIME AS GROUP

The Governor's private office. Here the Governor and his wife greeted them. Next they were introduced to the Governor's mother and the four children, Lydia, Mary, Alvan Jr. and Peter.

The medals were brought in. "Lieutenant Hegenberger," the Governor called. The lieutenant stepped forward. As he planned the medal, the Governor said:

"To Lieutenant Hegenberger, the son of old Massachusetts, we proudly present this token of our love and affection and of our admiration for that splendid voyage of the air from here to the Golden Gate of California to that

distant land of sunshine and enchantment, Honolulu."

Mayor Nichols said "He has set before the youth of America as fine an example as any young man I can think of, in patience, in courage and in technical skill. Colonel Lindbergh has a steady hand, a cool head and a brave heart. In the triumph of high achievement his name is a symbol for the vigor of American youth."

And these references brought from the audience its most marked outbursts of indorsement.

A shade less than a day and a half and he, a direct descendant of an ancient race which has given brave men to the world, was become

The inscription on the medals read: "Presented to Lieut. Albert Hegenberger, July 25, 1927, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in

Almost complete hush holding in it something of awe. A radio operator moved, a dim figure in his little golden aeris high above the heads of the crowd. A shimmering expectation, based on some premature report of the fier's arrival, brought men and women and children, chattering to their feet. It passed quickly but the excitement remained thereon the edges of its seats.

Two extra batteries of golden lights lifted into new brilliance the pageantry of color that made a kaleidoscope of floor and balconies clear to the mauve strip of glass reflecting the Arena at its roof line. At 8:31

from thousands of eyes fastened upon him. Crossed knees and folded elbows hid the thumb of his left hand which traced and retraced, ceaselessly through the evening, the curved arm of his chair. The still face was a mask giving no clue to thoughts behind it.

modulated, his pose earnest. The restless thumb rubbed the smooth flat of the desk. It was a straightforward stating the fier made of the purpose for which he has undertaken this three months' tour. Six and a half minutes sufficed him to present his object. "The tour is being taken," he began, his voice pitched low but perfectly audible everywhere in the building. "To hasten the time when the United States will take its place at the head of the free world, I say, hasten the coming of the day when we can more speedily hasten that time."

"We are entering a new era in aviation. The first problem before

Colonel Lindberg
Restored

Printed On
Flowerly designs on white
38 Inches Wide
79^C and **89^C** yd.
Plain Colored On
44 Inches

h's Praise

Boston Airport

Argandies
te or pastel grounds.
44 Inches Wide
\$1.00
yd.
Argandie, 69c yd.
Wide
1003

Arriving three-quarters of an hour ahead of schedule yesterday for the official greetings of the State at the nobler hero for the adventure than the young man who so gracefully represents the youth of America.

Major Nichols said: "He has set before the youth of America as fine an example as any young man I can name. He is a man of high character and technical skill. Colonel Lindbergh has a steady hand, a cool head and a brave heart. In the triumph of high achievement his name is a symbol for the vigor of American youth."

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44 Inches

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\$1.00
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Argandie, 69c yd.
Wide
1003

Governor, Mayor, and Leading Citizens Unite in Honor

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Printed On
Flowerly designs on white
38 Inches Wide
79^C and **89^C** yd.
Plain Colored On
44 Inches

Argandies
te or pastel grounds.
44 Inches Wide
\$1.00
yd.
Argandie, 69c yd.
Wide
1003

Come back with a swirl

Printed Organdies
Flowerly designs on white or pastel grounds.

Plain Colored Organdie, 69c yd.
44 Inches Wide
STREET FLOOR

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

New Hampshire University Conference Hopes to Promote Liberal Attitude

DURHAM, N. H., July 23 (Special).—Promotion of a more liberal and sympathetic attitude toward those nations with which the United States is coming to have increasingly intimate relations is announced by the sponsors as the chief objective of the conference on the Latin-American Relations of the United States, which will be held at the University of New Hampshire on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Several noted authorities who have spent many years in close contact with the situation have been engaged to express their opinions on the subject during the two days' session. Among these are Thomas P. Moffat, former United States envoy to Nicaragua and a member of the Mixed Claims Commission appointed to settle the financial disputes between Americans and the Nicaraguan Government. Mr. Moffat will deliver the first address of the conference, the subject being "The United States' Relations With Nicaragua."

Following this there will be an open forum in which all doubtful points will be considered. Other authorities who will be invited are Ralph H. Gabriel of the department

of history at Yale University; Isaac J. Cox, head of the department of history at Northwestern University and a well-known lecturer and author; Adolph De Castro, editor of "The West in Mexico"; Dany F. Myers, corresponding secretary of the World Peace Foundation; William R. Shepherd, member of the first Pan-American Congress, lecturer and chairman of one of the round tables at Williams College; and Dr. Arthur Livermore, lecturer, writer and member of the Latin-American round table at the School of Politics, and Clarence R. Williams, head of the department of history of the University of Vermont.

It is planned that if this conference is a success, it will be instituted as an annual affair, in which leading questions concerning the relations of the United States with other nations of the world will come up for discussion.

"The conference is intended to be purely informational," says Professor Kalljarvi, who is in general charge of the conference. "It is aimed to make the five sessions as interesting as possible, for the information of the public it may be well to add that there is no political propaganda connected with the lectures and they have been arranged so as to give as many views as possible."

The conference will hold its meetings on Monday and Tuesday in Murkland Hall, the new classroom building of the university. The use of the building has been obtained through the courtesy of the university authorities.

It has been thought best to confine this year's conference to the Latin-American situation, particularly with reference to the Nicaraguan trouble and the problems involved in the Mexican oil concessions.

Better Business Bureau Gains in Membership and Influence

Co-operative, Non-Profitmaking Organization Reports Increasing Progress in Safeguarding Both Merchants and Customers

Boston's Better Business Bureau, upon the eve of the attainment of another milestone in achievement, reports a membership numbering 899, as contrasted to the 186 firms and individuals listed as members in 1925, and states that its budget is now \$49,000, contributed yearly as dues by members.

The best way to judge the growth of an organization of this kind, said Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Bureau, "is to gauge the use the people are making of it. In 1925 the merchandising department of the bureau handled 186 complaints, while last year they were able to help in 1100 cases. In 1925 the financial department made 593 investigations and in 1926 they made 6324."

Steady Growth in Membership

"The best possible evidence that business men are recognizing the value of the bureau," said Mr. Backman, "is the steady growth in membership from 186 in 1925 to a total of nearly 900 at present."

"Yet it must be remembered," he added, "that the files of the bureau and its service are open to non-members as well as members. A stranger might stroll into the office here and receive a thousand dollars' worth of service without cost before he went out again."

The budget of the bureau in 1926, the first full year that it was established here, amounted to just \$26,000, yet during the past four years since that time it has approximately doubled. Mr. Backman explained that this money was received in the form of dues from the firms backing up the membership of the bureau.

Due to the varying benefits the bureau is able to give to the different types of firms the dues vary. Manufacturers are taxed upon the basis of the number of their employees. Bankers are levied at different amounts, while the merchant members, who probably receive the greatest benefits, pay the largest dues.

Nonprofit Corporation

As stated in its charter under the laws of Massachusetts, where it is listed as an independent nonprofit membership corporation, "any person, firm, association or corporation interested in better business ethics."

The "purpose clause" which gives a compact statement of the end for which the bureau has been striving, reads:

"The objects of the corporation are the furthering and promoting of honesty, truthfulness and dependability in advertising, merchandising and in all business methods and practices, and fair competition in trade and business, thereby increasing confidence in advertising, salesmanship and business methods and practices generally, and to do all lawful things to attain said objects and purposes."

Policy of Impartiality

"The function of the bureau," Mr. Backman said, "is primarily to create confidence in business, and it has no single interest to serve, but operates rather on a policy of impartiality, appreciating that mutual fairness on the part of business and public will bring about the desired condition."

Boston does not stand alone in enjoying the benefits of the Better Business Bureau. When the local bureau was established in April, 1922, it became the thirty-fifth organization of its kind in the United States. Today there are 43 bureaus in the country's leading cities, stretching from Boston and New York to San Francisco and Seattle, and from Birmingham to Milwaukee, all of them affiliated through membership in the National Better Business Commission.

HARVARD CLUBS OPEN SESSIONS

More Than 100 Alumni Present at Summer Meeting Held in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (Special).—Jeremiah Smith Jr., who recently returned from his mission in Hungary where he was in charge of financial reconstruction, was the principal speaker this morning at the summer meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Brown University. He is a member of the Harvard Corporation. More than 100 alumni of Harvard University living in the New England states attended the meeting.

Everett L. Lake, also a member of the Harvard graduating class of 1892 and former Governor of Connecticut, was the second speaker at the meeting this morning. The formal meeting concluded with an address by William G. Ballou, a junior of Harvard College. Mr. Ballou has been a member of the varsity football team for the past two years and

VACATION FAMILY MEETING ANNOUNCED

Twelfth Annual Conference to Be Held at Star Island

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23 (Special).—The twelfth "Isles of Shoals Vacation Family Conference for Congregationalists and Their Friends," will be held on Star Island, from Aug. 4 to 20, 1927.

"China in Revolution," will be the subject of lectures the first week by the Rev. Charles Lyander Storrs, a missionary, recently returned from Shaozu, Fukien Province, which he will give an illustrated lecture, "The Royal Sport of Temple Hunting."

Progressive and hopeful aspects of rural church life will be discussed in lectures the second week by the Rev. Malcolm Dana, D. D., director of town and country work for the Congregational Church Extension Boards. Other addresses will be given by the Rev. Harry W. Kimball of Needham, Mass., and by the Rev. George Luther Cady, D. D., of New York City, secretary of the American Missionary Association.

Young people's activities at the Conference will be directed by a committee, whose officers are: Lincoln Reid, Peabody, Mass., chairman; Rachel L. Kilborn, Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary, and Sus O'Brien, Southern Pines, N. C., treasurer.

SOUTHBIDGE BUS SERVICE ARRANGED

Agreement Reached With Springfield Railway

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23 (Special).—By agreement between the Springfield and Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Companies and the Interstate Bus Corporation, sanctioned by the Public Utilities Commission, a co-ordinate motor bus service soon will be instituted between this city and Southbridge, where the Interstate bus route heads south for Providence.

The street railway companies will put on a line of buses running from Springfield to Worcester and the Interstate bus company will put on an extra bus, and by an arrangement of "split trips" the public will enjoy hourly service between this city and Southbridge, and thence may journey to either Worcester or Providence.

With this agreement the bus carrying business on the street railway's route is lifted, except as concerns passengers from Springfield to Palmer and vice versa. This is the first working arrangement made between a street-car company and an independent bus line in this section. It will be in force as soon as the new companies obtain coaches for the service, probably by Aug. 15. This will enable the car companies to discontinue trolley service east of Palmer, so far as this route is concerned.

LIGHT COMPANY MERGER DENIED

Utilities Board Finds Worcester Project Against Interests of Public

A petition for consolidation of the Worcester Gas Light Company with the Worcester Electric Light Company was ordered dismissed yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission on the grounds that it would not be in the public interest to approve the proposed terms of consolidation. The decision of the commission is as follows:

"There is no question in our minds that the facilities for furnishing and distributing gas and electricity would not be diminished by the consolidation. We think there is every reason to believe that the facilities would be increased. The question really presented for our consideration is whether the terms of the proposed consolidation are consistent with the public interest."

"The desirability of a consolidation of the two companies has been somewhat affected since the agreement was entered into by the acquisition of over 95 per cent. of the stock of the common stock of the gas company by new interests, who are apparently able to properly finance the gas company and to place it in a condition for efficient operation. As a consequence, the public interest would be served by the consolidation proposed. It would be served only by reason of the Worcester Electric Light Company operating the company in a more efficient manner than the new owners of the gas company, and the willingness of the electric company to pass on a large share of the advantages resulting from this more efficient management to the consumer."

Home Influences Are Studied in Fitting School to Child

Teachers' Visits to Parents Enlist Co-operation to Promote Classroom Progress—Harvard Lecture Shows How Pupil's Qualities Are Brought Out

A thorough system of collecting all possible information about the pupil's home life and habits is a key in solving the difficulties of the "problem child," declares Miss Helen R. Smith who yesterday completed her series of five lectures given for visiting teachers at Harvard.

Visiting teachers, she says, must investigate every phase of the child's home life and gather information which the school does not have in order to discover the reason for a child's delinquency and any peculiar factors hindering his scholastic progress.

Miss Smith, who is a representative of the National Committee on Visiting Teachers from New York, reviewed instructive cases which had been studied and remedied by New York visiting teachers. In each case the teacher made a thorough study of the home life of the delinquent child and recorded every relevant detail of the family associations.

The greatest task invariably proved to be that of finding out what the problem was. After this had been ascertained, an effort was made to adjust the habits of the child to the particular needs.

Better Qualities Brought Out

By cautioning the parents about their treatment of the girl and pointing out to the classroom teachers that the girl was above normal, the visiting teachers managed to bring out her better qualities and she turned out to be superior to the average pupil of her age.

The visiting teachers' organization, Professor E. A. Lincoln of Harvard explains, are the outgrowth of an interest in the individual child, studying the individual child further than ever before, he says. Professor Lincoln commends the series of lectures for their effectiveness in acquainting teachers and advisers with this new movement, which as yet is almost unknown. A review of specific cases, he points out, has the advantage of bringing different kinds of situations together and showing the proper solution of each under varying circumstances.

"The National Committee of Visiting Teachers," said Prof. Walter F. Dearborn of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, "has, with the aid and backing of several of the large foundations, been doing a country-wide service in interpreting to the classroom teacher, whether in the rural school house or in the city grade, the specialist's information about some children who are persistent school problems. The visiting teacher attempts to aid the regular class teacher in handling those special cases."

The conferences were attended by teachers, superintendents, and principals in the vicinity of Boston, and Harvard Summer School.

BUSINESS IN HARVARD SQUARE DEVELOPING ALONG NEW LINES

Four New Stores to Be Built—Department Stores Expected in Few Years—Fine Arts School Buys Newbury Street Property—Realtors' Trip

Four new stores on Harvard Square will be ready for occupancy within a month, three of which are being built within the old building at 17-25 Brattle Street. One will be occupied by Worcester Bros. for a furniture store. The others will be rented for general purposes. The furniture company will occupy the three upper stories of the building. A construction company, the Harvard Trust Company, will be opened within two or three weeks.

Harvard Square merchants, says George L. Dow, real estate broker, are looking to enter to the residents of Cambridge rather than purely to the student body. "At present," he says, "there are no complete dry goods stores on the square, no 5 and 10-cent stores, and no department stores, but they are bound to come within the course of a few years."

The School of Fine Arts and Crafts, Inc., has purchased from Mrs. Mary L. Stone the five-story brownstone residence at 234 Beacon Street, which will be renovated for use as a school. The building is on the north side of Beacon Street, at the corner of South Street.

Land on the Fine Arts and Crafts school building, in Newbury Street, was burned, and until the school year ended in June, the Rogers Building in Boylston Street was made available for the continuance of the school program through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The property includes 3600 feet of land, according to T. Dennis Boardman, Real Estate and Real Estate Board, which the sale was made. The total assessed valuation is \$75,000.

Power Project of One State Would Inundate Land in Another

Raising of Dam at Bellows Falls Largely for Service in Vermont and Massachusetts Involves Flooding Large New Hampshire Area

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 23 (Special).—A unique situation, involving a large area of farm lands on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut River, has been brought about by the proposed reconstruction and raising of the dam across the river here, for use in connection with the hydro-electric power project here.

According to the plans of the Bellows Falls Canal Company, which has petitioned the New Hampshire Public Service Commission for authority to raise its dam, about 40 first-class farms will be inundated in the development of the hydro-electric project, and residents of these farms are wondering whether the proposed dam and resultant generation of electricity will benefit New Hampshire to the same extent that the state will be injured by the submergence of so large an area of arable land.

The opinion that New Hampshire will be the loser if the hydro-electric project is brought to fruition is strengthened by the not unreasonable belief that a considerable proportion of the electricity to be generated will be sent into the states of Vermont and Massachusetts, as there is little demand for power in New Hampshire between Charlestown and Walpole, opposite Bellows Falls.

This situation has been brought to the attention of the New Hampshire public service commission and there also has arisen again the question of jurisdiction, especially in the light of the present suit in the United States Supreme Court to determine just how far east the boundary line of Vermont extends.

While the canal company recognizes the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire commission in applying to it for permission to build the hydro-electric plant, it is equally obvious that the public service commission of Vermont has something to say in the matter, since some of the property is situated in Vermont and Bellows Falls and other Vermont terrain will be covered with water.

It is pointed out that in giving the New Hampshire commission power to sanction construction projects that are "for the public use and benefit," the Legislature of that State must have had in mind use by and benefits to be conferred on the people of New Hampshire. Reconstruction of the dam, it is shown, will benefit Vermont and Massachusetts more than New Hampshire, while several hundred acres of land would seriously damage or entirely inundate valuable and productive farms in the Connecticut valley.

The raising of the dam will affect approximately 40 farms on the New Hampshire side, and these are con-

Building Business INCREASED IN JUNE

Number of Men Employed Gains 11.6 P. C. Over May

The number of building tradesmen employed by 381 building contractors in June, 1927, was 9287, an increase of 987 or 11.6 per cent, as compared with the 8300 tradesmen employed by the same contractors during the month of May, 1927, according to a report just issued by the State Department of Labor and Industries. Of the 381 contractors, 19 had none on their pay rolls in June and 22 had none in May.

The total number of man hours worked during the representative week in June was 381,737, an increase of 33,017, or 9.5 per cent, when compared with the 348,720 man hours reported for the week in May. The average hours worked per week per man was 41.1 in June, or 1.9 per cent less than the average of 41.9 hours for May. A 44-hour week is called for by the operating schedules in effect in the building trades in most localities in Massachusetts, and the returns indicate, therefore, that less than customary full-time employment was generally prevailed both in May and June.

EXPOSITION TO HAVE MODEL SCOUT CAMP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23 (Special).—Boy Scouts camped at the Eastern States Exposition this year will have their visit made more interesting and profitable through the building of a model Scout camp, in addition to the "Mohawk village" that has been an annual feature.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TAKES VERMONT LINE

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 23 (P).—E. C. French, president of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, today confirmed a report that the portion of the road between St. Johnsbury and South Lunenburg has been leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a period of 10 years, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective Aug. 1. On that date the Maine Central Railroad will give up its lease of the 22 miles of track.

CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE REORGANIZED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (Special).—The expansion and reorganization of the Connecticut State Police force, authorized by the 1927 Legislature, has been completed by

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Two Carloads of Bedroom Pieces at Great Savings

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Priced as Follows From Left to Right

36-Inch Chest	\$25.30	45-Inch Full Vanity	\$42.50
48-Inch French Vanity	33.50	44-Inch Dresser, 24x34 Mirror	39.50
48-Inch Dresser, 28x34 Mirror	44.90	40-Inch Dresser, 22x26 Mirror	29.98
Full Size Bow End Bed	29.98	40-Inch Chiffonade	35.00

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Old-Time Fittings in a Kansas City Home

SOMEONE has said a home, like a garden or a child, responds to love. Perhaps that is why the antique shewn of old mahogany gleams so softly in the firelight of a home in the Missouri hills, and why there the sunbeams dance like happy rainbows through carved pilasters of ancient candlesticks. Perhaps, too, it is why this unpretentious Kansas City dwelling is known through several states for the alluring charm and beauty of its treasures, which are storied symbols of a vanished day.

Even the mailman who drops letters into the spacious depth of an ancient rose pickle jar, which does duty as a mail box on the white pillared portico, must catch something of the captivating charm that lies beyond the great brass knocker. And should he bear a registered letter, while the mistress of the house signs on the dotted line he may, through the open outer door glimpse the treasures within this colonial residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis.

A Temple Clock on the Stairway
Probably he would notice first a grandfather clock on the landing of the broad winding stairway. The timepiece is old and rare. Its ancient works were made in 1704 by Thomas Temple, called the Father of English Clockmakers, and they are encased in mahogany inlaid with satinwood and finished with the popular bonnet top.

Suspended from the hall ceiling is

probably made by an itinerant professional weaver, and the Pinetree pattern, remarkable for its mathematical symmetry.

There is the Empire drop-leaf breakfast table, with familiar, scan-the-leaf carving and typical claw feet of the period. Then there is the Heppelwhite wall desk, prosaically described by authorities as a cruet with bookcase or china closet top and French bracket feet. This rare find was brought to Kansas City by a family whose descendants, not recognizing its value, left it to be recognized for \$5 from a basement storage room.

Phyfe Table From New York City
But above all her other possessions of this sort, except perhaps the original Pinetree coverlet, the hostess values her Duncan Phyfe table. An original Phyfe banquet table of this maker, more than thirteen feet long in its entirety, stands in the dining room. In three sections, each with pedestal center, and two additional leaves, it is stately in the simple beauty of workmanship and excellence of material. It was purchased from a Kansas City descendant of the old New York families of Livingston and Pell, and carries with it traditions of state banquets when Lafayette and other celebrities were present.

Another table, however, which will prove the point that the collector



Well-Chosen Furniture of the Nineteenth Century Dominates the Living Room, Where Earlier Pieces Are Also Found

the hand woven coverlets already described.

There are astral lamps, pewter tie-backs for curtains, Dutch pottery, half a dozen old time mirrors, and numerous mahogany chairs, tables and footstools.

This, then, is the home that is shared daily with guests from far and near who have heard of its attractions and who come to enjoy the charm of bygone days, when rugged history was in the making.

A 300-Year-Old Home in London

Special Correspondence

IT MAY date from the time of Henry VII, but it can't be later, and it is very rare if it is genuine," said an expert, as he looked at an ancient trestle table in London's Staple Inn. The room it is in has a wonderful ceiling patterned with massive black oak beams. One enters by a door that is cut off at one corner to accommodate the demands of a gable. It is of lovely old paneled oak with wrought iron hinges and latch.

These gables surmount a row of sixteenth century timbered houses in Holborn. Their top stories lean forward, as though peering in ever surprised inquiry at the unceasing stream of buses and busy people, scenes so different from those of the days when they were built, some time between 1550 and 1600. They recall the time when Holborn was a suburb, and Chancery Lane literally a lane, so muddy and full of pits and sloughs as to be almost impassable until it came under a statute passed in the reign of Henry VIII which obliged it and others to be paved with stone.

Through an arched gateway between these old houses lies Staple Inn, referred to as long ago as 1420 as one of the 10 "Innes" of Chancery. Here 100 or more law students were commended for their excellent behavior in a dissertation by Sir John Fortescue. The name, however, dates from an earlier unknown period, previous even to the time between 1375 and 1378 when the wool staplers made it their headquarters.

A Home Surrounded by Offices
Few who pass through this gateway into the quiet of Staple Inn would guess that, although the majority of the buildings surrounding the courtyard are converted into modern offices, one of them is a private dwelling house. It is owned by Walter J. Evans and furnished in a style in keeping with the building itself. Many interesting examples of the oak period, from the genuine old Tudor trestle table to the later Cromwellian chairs, are here assembled.

The trestle tables used up to the middle of the sixteenth century were simply boards set on trestles that were sometimes deers and sometimes oxen. The term "board" by which they were described is still preserved to us in denoting a council to transact business, and in the "festive board." The word "table," on the other hand,

up to about the time of Elizabeth was employed to signify a pocket-book or index.

Shakespeare uses it in both this and in the modern sense. He refers to "folding up" the tables, the boards of which they were composed being sometimes hinged in the middle for convenience in storing. They were quite narrow, only about 30 inches across, and were placed so that the

owner to select these pieces is further shown in the chests and smaller tables that stand against the walls. The ware for the table is also correctly chosen, as is seen in the generous supply of pewter hanging on the wall at the back.

Such a grouping as that found here is rare indeed, in whatever



Room in Old Timbered House in Staple Inn, Holborn, London. The Trestle Table, Dating Not Later Than Henry VII, is Very Rare. The Chairs Are Typical of the Restoration Period.

guests sat with their backs to the wall, and the servants walked about in front of them when serving the food.

Four-Legged Tables Appeared Later
By 1625 the word "board" is no longer to be noticed in inventories of the period. "Joynd table," "framed

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Old Dutch Pewter

ONE of the things which a lover of antiques, visiting Holland, can still pick up at moderate prices, is old pewter. In former days, this was the principal metal used in many household objects by those who could not afford silver. Jugs, plates, dishes, made of this metal, with its subdued, but remarkable silver-grey tones, are to be admired in both still-life and figure paintings by Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Jan Steen and many others. Even today pewter jugs of various kinds are known by the name of one of the above mentioned seventeenth century masters, in whose pictures that particular kind is to be seen frequently. While originals of these are becoming extremely rare and expensive in the open market, good specimens made one or two centuries later are still to be found readily in many of the antique shops scattered all over Holland.

All Furnishings Are In Harmony
Old trestle tables are very rarely met with, nor is the Cromwellian type of chair with leather seat often found. Similar ones upholstered are far more usual and nowadays are preferred. While a few of them still have the old needlework the majority have been re-covered.

The feeling and taste that led the owner to select these pieces is further shown in the chests and smaller tables that stand against the walls. The ware for the table is also correctly chosen, as is seen in the generous supply of pewter hanging on the wall at the back.

Such a grouping as that found here is rare indeed, in whatever

Characteristics of the Dutch Product
As in so many other arts and crafts, the Dutch Renaissance marked the zenith of the pewter industry in Holland. Its style is sturdy and unadorned, beautiful in the proportions of its component parts, plain and unpretentious, without relief-work. In this respect it is in striking contrast to the German make of the same period, which is characterized by its rich ornamentation, the so-called "Etel-zinn," an expression which does not indicate the quality of the metal but the relief-ornamentation. Dutch and English pewter are somewhat akin to each other, both lacking the German ornateness, but the English metal is harder on account of its mixture containing more copper.

The pewter industry declined in the eighteenth century, and by 1850 it collapsed completely. This was partly due to lack of public interest in its products and partly because of the disappearance of the guilds which had previously tried to keep the quality of their output at a high level.

In Holland official hall marks to be used by the members of the pewterers' guild did not exist, but those who applied hall marks had to register them at the municipality of their city. It is a pity that records of these so-called "makers-marks" have generally been lost.

In the beginning of the twentieth century the interest in antique pewter revived, and with it a demand for the new, which was partially satisfied by copies made from old models.

Today there are at least two old, established firms in Holland—one in Zwolle and one in The Hague—which are making pewter goods, using the original sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth-century casts. Those wishing beautiful things in their homes, and not caring if they are not "really" old, may find ample satisfaction in buying these modern reproductions at moderate prices. They

are preferable to the so-called "old" ones, which not infrequently are much cruder, and are fakes. Modern pewter after old models, manufactured by skillful and dependable craftsmen, using the real old casts, is in itself a delight to the eye.

Some Hints to the Buyer

With regard to the difficult question as to how to decide whether a specimen is a genuine antique or merely a fake, a few hints may be given to the intending buyer. Many modern copies from old models are made to look like antiques by burying them in the earth, exposing them to the weather, or covering them with an artificial patina by means of chemicals.

Some modern manufacturers no longer apply their hall marks in relief, as these are readily smoothed out by fraudulent dealers, but press them deeply into the object. When one finds deeply impressed marks, one can almost be sure that the article is modern no matter how old and worn it may look. The antique marks were not deeply impressed.

A new and artificial patina is more easily removed than an old one with the help of a little citric acid; its color is usually more greyish, because fake pewter is often of an inferior quality, with more lead in its composition.

In some cases, an attempt may have been made to give the object a worn look by filing off the edges and knocking dents in it. A magnifying glass, in such cases, is a great help to the collector. With its aid the freshness of the filing and the dents will be at once apparent, especially the fine scratches of the instruments used. Things worn by long-time use are perfectly smooth. A magnifying glass also makes it possible to detect whether the casting is modern or antique. The concentric circles on newly made articles are more regular and sharper than those of older specimens, made in the days when the turning lathes were less perfect than they are today.

Generally speaking, the older and more expensive an object for sale is, the more cautious should the prospective buyer be. Frequent visits to museums and genuine art collections will develop the instinct necessary to know what is really beautiful and worth while which cannot be learned wholly from hints and handbooks.

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a clock of the old-time square lantern variety, with colored glasses which bulge brightly from its brass sides and a dial that is opalescent. Lighted by a lone candle, it hung originally in an old English home more than a century and a quarter ago.

In the hall a Constitution mirror hangs above a console with marble top. And opposite the console is a



Three Treasures From the Collection of Coverlets

chair which boasts a seat of four layers of woven rope, made in 1795, and found in an old homestead tucked away on a forgotten hillside.

Close by the winding stairway, stands an old Dutch marquetry card table. The top opens and discloses a round felt pad, and it has four companion chairs. Two pieces of this type of furniture here are much better. One is a rare old armchair with hoofs ending its cabriole legs. The other is a large sideboard, on which rest a number of quaint pieces of pewter.

Coverlet a Wedding Present

The possessors of these things began the collection of antiques in the early years of her married life. As a wedding present she inherited a colonial coverlet of the Pinetree pattern, in blue and white, woven by her great-grandmother. Still preserving her original "Pinetree," Mrs. Curtis has assembled more than 35 other coverlets. In the collection is the intricate E Pluribus Unum,

solid wood. They date from the mid-eighteenth century.

Brasses, including andirons, warming pans, several Russian samovars, old carved candlesticks, and cooking vessels, also abound here. Too, there are French cathedral candlesticks in the lily design, found in New Orleans, and most interesting glassware and porcelain.

Kentucky Supplies a Four-Poster
Upstairs is a highboy and a four-poster bed, with tester top and ruffled curtains that was found on an old Kentucky plantation. Here, too, are found a number of hooked rugs, similar in source and in charm to

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In Oldest Virginia

MANY homely and welcome details of the habits and customs of colonial days are recorded in a happy manner by Alice Morse Earle in the several books she has written. One of her quotations that reveals the southern hospitality of early days is from the writings of John Hammond of Virginia in 1656:

"The country is not only plentiful, but pleasant and profitable, pleasant in regard of the extraordinary good neighborhood and loving conversation they have with one another."

The inhabitants are generally affable, courteous, and very assistant to strangers (for what but plenty makes for hospitality and good neighborhood) and no sooner are they settled, but they will be visiting, presenting and advising the strangers how to improve what they have, how to better their way of livelihood.

"Let any travel, it is without charge and at every house is entertainment as in a hostelry."

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Chicago Symphony Situation

By FELIX BOROWSKI

SELDOM in the history of American music has a great symphony orchestra found itself in the position in which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra now stands. At a moment in which most organizations of its kind are bringing to completion their arrangements for the forthcoming season, the Chicago orchestra has been able to make no arrangements, and, indeed, is in doubt as to whether it will have a season at all. This crisis in its affairs has been brought about by the demand of the Chicago Federation of Musicians for an increase in the basic wage rate for the players in the orchestra—an increase of 25 per cent over that which was paid last season and the season before. At the federation in the past has frequently brought pressure to bear upon the Orchestral Association of Chicago in the matter of salary increases, it would seem that one more turn of the screw should scarcely stir up so much excitement. It appears, however, that the association, having been squeezed so often, has at length been squeezed dry.

To the demand of the Federation of Musicians, which was made last March, that the minimum wage rate be raised from \$80 to \$100, the Orchestral Association replied that such an increase was impossible as it did not possess the money. It is probable that James C. Petrillo, who guides the destinies of the Chicago federation, quite expected some answer of that kind, but it is equally probable that he did not expect the Orchestral Association to prove its case by offering him and his officials access to its books and a copy of the audit which had been made for the last fiscal year.

Books Open
Thus taking the musicians' union into its confidence and putting its cards on the table, the Orchestral Association placed its opponents at a considerable tactical disadvantage. It became difficult for Mr. Petrillo to insist upon larger salaries if there was no money with which to pay them. The success of his campaign depends to a large extent upon public support, including, of course, but such backing as he has received, but such support as the reasonableness of the cause. The exaction of \$60,000—which is what the federation is demanding next season—from an organization which has proved that it is totally unable to produce it does not seem to be reasonable.

Quite apart from the matter of money and means, the Orchestral Association won increased sympathy from the public when, having offered to cut down the size of its organization from 90 to 75 men in order to meet the financial demands of the union, its proposal was negatively by Mr. Petrillo, who declared that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra would play with 90 men or with none.

At a meeting held July 14, the president of the Chicago Federation stated that nothing less than a minimum of \$100 a week would be acceptable to him and that if the Orchestral Association decided to disband the organization which it controls, he was in a position to say that the federation had backers who would stand ready to organize another orchestra and play the last week of the year agreement with a basic wage of \$125 week for the first year and with a substantial raise every two years. Mr. Hamill, the president of the Orchestral Association, closed the conference by declaring that if the federation offered to reduce the size of the orchestra, he would be willing to do nothing, left but to notify the subscribers to the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that there would be no season next year.

Recent Developments
There have been developments, however, since that meeting. Another conference was held July 19 and the federation offered the following proposals: 1. A two-year agreement providing for an increase of \$10 each year and which would make the basic rate for next season \$90 and \$100 the season after. 2. An agreement for one year only, making the basic rate \$90. This conference ended in failure. Mr. Hamill stating that his association was giving the Federation all it had and could give no more.

According to its present contract with the union, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra pays its men a minimum of \$80 a week for 20 hours work—this total being divided into 11 1/2 hours for concerts and 9 hours for rehearsals. It is interesting to compare this minimum with that of some other orchestras. The minimum in New York is \$70, in Philadelphia, \$70, in Cincinnati \$65, in San Francisco \$55, in Minneapolis \$50. Mr. Hamill has stated that the minimum of \$80 a week—\$4 per hour—which the Orchestral Association pays represents a higher rate than that paid in Chicago by the motion picture houses or by the opera in the Auditorium or at Ravinia Park. The cost of providing a season of concerts in Chicago was \$80,000 in the first year of the orchestra's existence. It is now, in its thirty-sixth year, \$240,000, not counting the salary paid to Mr. Stock. The concert is run at a loss, but the association is able to meet the deficits from the rentals of Orchestra Hall and the offices in the building, as well as from income from cash endowments. To realize the new salary requirements of the Chicago Federation of Musicians it would be necessary to raise a new endowment of something like \$2,500,000.

Hope of Adjustment
The general impression in Chicago is that the two opposing forces will come to terms and that the concert will be given next season as usual. This is not certain. The influence which may sway Mr. Petrillo from his own organization is an unknown quantity. On the other hand there are a large number of orchestral musicians looking for work in Chicago, many of them let out by the theaters and the moving picture houses, and to put the 90 men from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra onto the street would entail a grave responsibility. The Orchestral Association apparently has made plans to function,

Ships, Sailors and Songs

A Book of Shanties, by C. Fox Smith. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company \$3.

CHICELY FOX SMITH writes of the sea and to the sea. The bit of verse below is from one of her earlier poems, "Ships That Pass," a work replete with the romance and glamor and memories of a sailorman. Her latest addition to nautical and, incidentally, musical literature

is the volume of shanties she has just completed. Was it the lap of the wave I heard or the chill wind's cry, Or a snatch of a deep sea chanty I knew in the years gone by?

Miss Fox Smith, like many others, has a genuine and honest affection for the past. She would not willingly see all things connected with bygone days disappear. Therefore the present vogue for anything connected with ships and sailors is greeted by her happily, but with a bit of reservation. To her some of the "curios" which one sees highly prized are very amusing. She would accord to the workmanlike its full due, but she says in the introduction to her new volume that nothing can make her enthuse over ship models out of proportion and incorrectly rigged, nor over the humble board ship which now brings fancy prices. As for shanties, she will call them work songs and nothing else. The shanties with which enthusiasts have clothed these humblest of humble songs Miss Fox Smith discards entirely.

Concerning Origins
The days of the shanty are far enough removed from us to ponder its sources. Miss Fox Smith brings forth no new material as to the meaning of shanty (or chantey, the alternative spelling). She has now quite repudiated the use of "chantey," preferring to make use of the simpler, sailor's spelling of the word. The shanty of verse quoted above shows that formerly she did not scorn the other form.

When the discussion turns to the sources of the shanties themselves, however, the author presents a new and very interesting theory. She recalls to us the ship's fiddler, an indispensable person on English ships during the first half of the nineteenth century. The fiddler's duties were to "play appropriate tunes when the anchor was being hove and other important occasions. In fact, he was the immediate forerunner of the shantymen." This theory of Miss Fox Smith's seems an entirely reasonable one, since it is the first to account adequately for the variety of composed tunes which found their way into the many shanties.

But whatever the source of the tunes, whether they were originally folksong, or popular ballad, or even a bit of an opera tune, eventually they became shanties. They were blended into a harmonious whole through which swept the rhythm and the surge of the sea itself. And now, with sailing ships become a rarity, the songs which rang out from their decks as men cheered home the forerunner, or called the anchor or hove at the capstan bar are being preserved with meticulous care.

Custom divides the shanties into two groups, depending on the tasks they accompanied. First, there is the capstan or windlass and pumping shanties used for long-continued operations. Consequently they are longer and more elaborate than the second group of shanties, the hail-rail shanties, which were used for short hauls, hand-over-hand and a few others. The tasks accomplished were rhythmic to music and so lightened and made easier.

Much has been said of the "unprintable" nature of the words of the shanties. Doubtless there were some variants sung by crews but the fact remains that much of this unprintable has been over-emphasized. Ladies are no longer expected to faint at a slight vulgarity, and it is well to remember that even folksongs were once held in disdain. At any rate, the majority of the shanties had choruses which 20 men could shout as they worked and yet bring a blush to no cheek. Since passengers of necessity heard these songs, it is clear that no unpleasantness could have been permitted. The shantymen alone varied the songs. He sang the verses, making them humorous as he willed, and varying them as the mood moved him. But there was usually a fairly fixed form for the majority of the songs and invariably a fixed form for the chorus and it is this which collectors are preserving.

Miss Fox Smith, although she treats her subject fully, does not dwell on the accomplishments of the shantymen or other writers who have done. From Joanna Colcord's "Roll and Go," for example, we have descriptions of embellishments of "grace-notes and flourishes": of a voice "flung aloft like a bird to reach a high note soaring above it, then swooping down upon it with an effortless precision, a careless, brilliant swing that was irresistible." The good shantymen could, indeed, perform feats of vocalization. As often as he did, he delighted his hearers.

Because of the necessity of taking down the old shanties from former sailors, there is usually a variation of at least a few notes in each printed form. Given shanty, Miss Fox Smith has attempted to make her shanties as authoritative as possible.

Bookings are being made through A. L. Erlanger, in New York, for a proposed tour of "The King's Henchman," the Edna opera by Deems Taylor and Edna St. Vincent Millay, which was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last winter.

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If sonatas take the fancy of the radio public they will be made, according to my information, a regular part of the radio-casting arrangements. Which goes, really, without saying. Successful old-school sonatas must be, because they represent the best in musical thought. They stand for classicism at its highest mark. They furnish scope for the noblest type of both melodic and harmonic expression. They compel the composer to directness of utterance, they encourage the performers to forgetfulness of interpretation, and they challenge listeners to a new degree of attention. Handel, Locatelli, Vercini, Nardini, Biber, Vivaldi, Bach, to mention names without regard for chronology—a dictionary of composers ought to be thrown in with every purchase of a radio set.

When their violin sonatas are systematically put on the air, the world of the loudspeaker will presently have larger information concerning the artistic past than has that of the concert hall.

Mozart's music will doubtless prove a judicious choice for the beginning of the enterprise. Each of his violin sonatas has a plan and a mood of its own; graceful construction, cheerful sentiment, without nineteenth-century works, there are the sonatas for violin and piano by Schubert; compact in form and rich in Schubertian feeling.

In time, I presume, the modern composers, for the violin sonata is much favored by the advanced guard. For my part, I would rejoice to know that the project included new things at the very outset. There exists a sonata by Ives, based on New England camp-meeting tunes, that would, I believe, invite the direct attention as anything by an eighteenth-century master. But this is Mrs. Katz's and Miss Davidson's scheme; and whatever their procedure, a prosperous outcome!

Mrs. Katz studied, I am told, with Rosé and with Sauer; and therefore has both German and French schooling. Miss Davidson, unless I am mistaken, is a representative of the Godevsky style of piano playing. Not to take more words out of the announcer's mouth, and to speak of another matter from the more regular standpoint of criticism, I think I may at last vouch for New York as having found itself chorally. This year's state of affairs was revealed at the Stadium concert of the evening of July 19, when the Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem van Hoogstraten conducting, presented Beethoven's ninth symphony with the assistance of a quartet (Louis Lerch, Doris Doi, Charles Strattman, and Francis B. Marsh).

Instrumentalists, soloists and conductor for the moment aside, I am clearly of opinion that the right place for choral organization has finally been hit upon, as far as least, as this community is concerned. And it has come about through nothing else but concert management. When a body of singers is wanted, Mr. Marsh is called for. Whatever theory he may assume, I know not; but he seems to assume the existence in the town of a perfect choir, to which he gives the name, the Choral Symphony Society of New York.

Far be it from a reviewer to inquire about the constitution and by-laws and the membership and officers of that society. Perhaps it should be thought of as the first grade of the One Big Chorus, which includes all available sopranos,

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Daries B	500	83	84	84	1%
Cal Edison	7190	35	35	35	1%
PR Sug pf..	50	131	130	131	+1
PR S new	7600	38%	38%	38%	1%
Pacific	18700	120%	115%	119%	4%

Established Since 1918

Information Sent Upon Request

Miami

Ry pt	1700	98%	98	98% + 3%
paidd pt	10	105	105	105 - 1%
ear & Co pt	100	77	77	...
pleor Co	6600	26%	35%	35% + 1%
and Gas&E	42800	63%	60%	61% + 1%
and Gas&E pt	800	62%	62%	62% - 1%
and Milling	17200	90%	85	85 + 1
	12200	53%	53%	54 + 1%

and Oil NY ..	16300	30%	30%	30%	+ 1/2
tan Pl Gl pf ..	10	12%	12%	12%	- 2 1/2
and Pl Glass ..	700	2	3	3	- 1/2
Stewart-Warn ..	7100	63%	62%	63	- 1/2
stromberg	700	32%	32	32%	+ 1/2
tudebaker	35700	55%	51%	51%	- 1/2
tudebaker pf ..	100	121	121	121	...

Super Oil	2308	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 - 1/2
Super Steel	100	23	23	
Sweets Co. of A	2400	11 1/2	10	11 1/2 + 1 1/2
Symington	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 + 1/2
Symington A	200	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/2
Telautograph	800	14 1/2	14	14 1/2 + 1/2
Penn Cop & Ch	2900	9	9	9 + 1/2

Tex Gulf Sun	12700	97 1/2	93	94 1/2-13 1/2
Tex & Pac	9000	97 1/2	93	94 1/2-13 1/2
Tex Pac C&O ..	6700	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2-13 1/2
Tex Pac Lnd T 130200		34 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2-13 1/2
Thatcher Mfg ...	1600	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2-13 1/2
Thatcher pt ...	600	45	44	44 ...
The Fair Co ...	1700	34	33	33 -1 1/2
Third Ave	1800	36 1/2	35	36 1/2-1 1/2

Grade Wat As pf	5800	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	1/2	STEAM, HOT WATER
Fide Wat A pf	300	87	87	87	+	1/2	AND
Fide Wat O pf	300	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+	1 1/2	VAPOR HEATING APPARATUS
Dimken	101100	114 1/2	107 1/2	114 1/2	+	6 1/2	GENERAL REPAIR WORK
Trans Oil	36200	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	1/2	
Transue & W	100	17	17	17	+	1/2	
Twin City RT	100	53	53	53	+	1/2	
Indian Type	1900	55	54	55	+	1/2	

Union Carbide..	64000	1383	1333	1383	+3
Union Oil Cal..	4300	427	42	42	+
Union Pac ..	22300	1817	1777	181	+3 1/2
Union Pac pf..	1300	823	82	82	+
Union Tk Car..	1400	1183	1143	1143	+ 1/2
Uni Dyewood ..	100	7	7	7	- 1/2
Uni Dyewood pf..	40	43	43	43	+1
2900	122	122	122	122	-1 1/2

US C I Pipe pf.	101	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	...
US Dist Corp ..	9300	21 1/2	19 3/4	20	—
US Dist pf ...	1200	95 1/2	94	94	—
US Leather ...	1900	18	14	14	—
US Leather A..	21100	34 1/2	31 3/4	32 3/4	+2 1/2
US Leather pf..	1800	91 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	+1 1/2
US Hoffman ..	1600	57	55 1/2	57	+1 1/2
				51 1/2	+1 1/2

US Mail Aro. pf.	6600	64%	62%	62%	- 1/4
US Realty	23600	45%	43%	45	+ 1/4
US Rubber	3900	95%	92	92 1/2	- 1
US Rubber pf.	4300	38%	34%	36 1/4	+ 1/4
US Smelt	600	48%	48%	48 1/4	- 1/4
US Smelt pf.	152200	126%	124%	125 1/4	- 1/4
US Steel	1500	133%	133%	133 1/4	+ 1/4
US Steel pf					

5/16" Pipe	10300	22	30 1/4	31 1/4	+	%
1/4" Flt P & Lt A	10300	12	9 1/4	13	+	%
1/4" Car Ch	16500	13	9 1/4	20 1/4	+7 1/4	%
1/4" Car 6" pf.	5500	38 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	+6	%
1/4" Car 7" pf.	3900	85 1/4	80	85 1/4	+6	%
Victor Talk	7300	32 1/4	32	32 1/4	...	%
Victor Talk cyp	800	89	88 1/4	88 1/4	- 1/4	%
Victor Talk prof	1500	97 1/4	97	97	- 1/4	%

Vanadium	5800	59 1/2	47 1/2	49	+1
Van Rensselaer pf.	10	55	55	55	+
Vulcan Det.	1110	44 1/2	41	43	+ 1/2
Vulcan pf.	20	115	115	115	-1
Vivaudou	51900	29 1/2	27	27 1/2	-2
Vivaudou pf.	1300	105	103 1/2	101	-5
Wash.	26500	78 1/2	72	73	-1 1/2

Waldorf System.	200	30%	17%	17%	—	—
Walworth Mfg...	400	17%	17%	17%	—	—
Ward Bak A...	100	105	103	105	—	—
Ward Bak B...	4100	25%	24%	25	+	—
Ward Bak C...	100	28	28	28	—	—
Warner-Guln...	100	28	28	28	—	—
Warren Bros...	400	82%	80	80	—	—
Warner Bros P	6200	23%	21	21	—	—
Warner Bros P	4700	28	22%	24	+	2%
E. & P. P.						

Wells-Fargo Ex	20	14	14	14	+	+
West Maryland	39600	61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	-	1 1/2
West Md 2pf...	1100	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
West Pacific...	2300	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	-	2 1/2
West Pacific pf.	200	72	69	69	-	2
West Penn Fw pf	200	105	104 1/2	105	+	1/2
West Pen El A	70	108 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	-	4 1/2
West Pen El B	110	111 1/2	110	110 1/2	+	1/2

Westinghase AB.	250	179 1/2	177 1/4	178 1/4	—	1 1/2
Westinghase Ed.	142300	88 1/2	81 1/2	85 1/2	—	3 1/2
Westinghase pf.	900	91	87 1/4	91	—	5
Weston El In.	200	14	13 1/4	14	—	1
Wheel & LE pf	200	82 1/2	82	82 1/4	—	3
White Eagle O.	200	32 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	—	4
White Motor...	9700	38 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	—	1 1/2
				38 1/4	—	1 1/2

Wh Sew M pf.	60	55%	55%	55%	+ 1
Wickwire Spenc.	1900	%	%	%	+ 1
Willis Overland	25360	18%	14%	17%	- %
Willis Over pf.	600	39%	39%	39%	- %
Wilson & Co...	2160	11%	10%	10%	- 1/2
Wilson & Co A	600	21%	20%	21%	- 1/2
Wilson % Co pf	1200	66	63 1/2	66	+ 2 1/2

Wright Aero....	630	40%	37%	40% + 1%
Wrigley Co.....	300	54%	55%	53% - 1%
Yale & Towne..	100	31%	31%	31% - 1%
Yellow Truck ..	11090	32%	30%	31 + 2%
Yellow Truck pf	1100	99%	99	99 + 2%
Youngstown ..	0700	86%	84	85% - 1%

of Every Description

103 Water Street Boston
 Telephone Hubbard 3760

115 Broadway New York
 Telephone Rector 1165

Wabash handled 14,384 revenue freight cars in the week ended July 14, compared with 13,355 in the similar week last year.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices		High		Low	
Ala. Rubber 85 75	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Chem. 1st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Chain 1st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Smelting 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Sugar 1st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T. & T. 1st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T. & T. 2nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T. & T. 3rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 1st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 2nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 3rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 4th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 5th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 6th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 7th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 8th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 9th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 10th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 11th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 12th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 13th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 14th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 15th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 16th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 17th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 18th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 19th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 20th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 21st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 22nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 23rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 24th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 25th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 26th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 27th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 28th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 29th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 30th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 31st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 32nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 33rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 34th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 35th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 36th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 37th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 38th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 39th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 40th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 41st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 42nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 43rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 44th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 45th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 46th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 47th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 48th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 49th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 50th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 51st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 52nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 53rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 54th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 55th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 56th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 57th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 58th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 59th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 60th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 61st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 62nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 63rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 64th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 65th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 66th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 67th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 68th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 69th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 70th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 71st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 72nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 73rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 74th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 75th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 76th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 77th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 78th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 79th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 80th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 81st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 82nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 83rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 84th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 85th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 86th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 87th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 88th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 89th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 90th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 91st 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 92nd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 93rd 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 94th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 95th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 96th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 97th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 98th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 99th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & A. 100th 45 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

NEW YORK STATE
REPUBLICANS TO
NOMINATE JUDGE

Rochester Gets Convention
Sept. 30—Have Eye on
Court of Appeals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Rochester

was picked as the place for the next

Republican State Convention, on

Sept. 30, by the Republican State

Committee, at a meeting just held

here.

The Convention will nominate a

candidate for associate judge of the

Court of Appeals to fill the place

vacated by Judge Benjamin N. Car-

dozo, upon his recent elevation to

the chief judgeship.

The vacancy is temporarily filled

by Associate Judge John P. O'Brien,

formerly assistant corporation coun-

sel. Judge O'Brien is a Democrat

and is serving under appointment by

Governor Smith. It is believed that

he will be the Democratic nominee

for the position. The Democrats

will hold their state convention in

Albany on Sept. 29.

In Republican circles it was said

that Daniel J. Kenesha of Buffalo,

formerly Supreme Court justice, and

Arthur B. Sutherland of Rochester,

also a one-time member of the Su-

preme Court bench, were potential

candidates for the Republican nomi-

nation.

Among those who attended the

meeting of the Republican State

Committee, was Bertrand H. Snell,

Representative of St. Lawrence, a

classmate of President Coolidge at

Amherst, who took issue with

Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from

Madison, who agreed with Mr. Car-

dozo would adopt an anti-third-

term resolution identical with or

similar to that presented by Robert

La Follette (R), Senator from Wis-

consin, at the last session. On the

other hand, the speaker, Mr. Car-

dozo, said that the Seventeenth Con-

gress will be thoroughly dry and that

prohibition would not be a major

issue in the national campaign next

year.

"I agree with Senator Walsh," he

said, "that prohibition will be a

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Educating Public Sentiment

NOWADAYS, when all-recording journalism carries to every nation the reports of matters of importance wherever they may occur, the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations being held at Honolulu will no doubt influence public sentiment in all parts of the world. They call Honolulu "the crossroads of the Pacific," but even so it is hardly a central point in the world's activities. The delegates who have given liberally of their time, and have traveled to this far-away island in order to discuss matters of policy in the Pacific, and to influence public sentiment thereon, are entitled to great credit for their devotion and enterprise.

For example, the words of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a delegate from the United States, relative to the attitude of this country toward Pacific problems merit the widest currency and consideration. No one in the United States will for a moment take issue with her statement "that 90 per cent of the people of this country want perpetual peace and are willing to go to some length to secure it; that 80 per cent desire that peace be achieved with fair play, justice, and honor to other peoples, because they honestly feel strongly the sense of good will to men wherever they are and of whatever race."

We believe this is the simple expression of an incontrovertible fact, and it leads, as Mrs. Catt points out, to the further proposition that 70 per cent of the people are anti-imperialistic. But there enters a certain element of uncertainty. The difficulty arises from a determination of what is meant by the term "imperialism." If it means a desire to seize upon the territory or to usurp the governments of friendly peoples, Mrs. Catt's statement is in no sense too strong. If it means pushing for trade at the cannon's mouth, or collecting international debts by the use of the armed forces of the United States, again it is certain that the sober judgment of the American people would repudiate it. But if the endeavor should be made to fix the stigma of imperialism upon any effort to repress disorders in a contiguous country by which the peace and safety of neighboring American communities were endangered, or to the very proper protection by the American Government of the persons and properties of its citizens properly located in foreign countries, the answer is that that is not in any sense imperialistic, but rather the normal and necessary performance of one of the duties of every civilized government.

Epithets never contribute to the intelligent discussion of any problem whatsoever, and the careless and wholesale use of the word imperialism has done more to make difficult the reasonable solution of problems involving the foreign policy of the United States than any single cause. But we think these three suggestions for an intelligent consideration of the foreign relationships of the United States, set forth by Mrs. Catt, can be applauded and that they would not in any way be weakened by the elimination of the words "without imperialism" in the first paragraph:

First, find the way to protect life, property and liberty without imperialism and educate the world to change systems.

Second, find the principles of international relationship that will guarantee justice to all parties and then proceed to elevate the thought of nations to that standard of decent international manners.

Third, find the way for nations to give their honorable word not to war over disputes, whatever happens, but to find a more civilized method of settling them. These are difficult things to do, but they are possible.

It is obvious that the suggestion is fundamentally for the correction of evils existing or apprehended by what is the most difficult and at the same time only effective method that can be adopted, namely, the proper education of public sentiment. To this education such organizations as that now in session in Honolulu largely contribute.

China and the Reds

NOT easy is it to overstate the significance of the present drive in China against those Communist influences which, for the past three years, have sought to establish control over the Kuomintang Party. Had the Soviets, under the astute leadership of Borodin, accomplished their aims, the purposes of the Nationalist movement would speedily have dropped into unimportance and those of the Communists moved into first place. In China, as elsewhere, it was not the honest interests of the people or the legitimate demands of a nation that the Soviets sought to serve. Under the guise of that service they were out to promote but one interest, namely, that of the world revolution. It is safe to say that Soviet interest in Chinese nationalism will decrease just as rapidly as Soviet control over that movement decreases.

But the Soviets—like others who have played at the game of world intrigue—misjudged the people with whom they were dealing. The Chinese, temperamentally and economically, are not fitted for Communism. They are a commercial people, unexcelled as traders. The intense nationalism that has swept through the country made Chinese leaders willing to accept Russian aid—all other aid being in lack. But now, both commercial interests and those of patriotism have led to a break with the Soviets. For the future of China and of the Far East, it is to be hoped that the break is final.

The temporary success of the Russians in China was partly sentimental. But economic reasons also played a part. Russian money rehabilitated the defunct Bank of Canton and started the Kuomintang on its present campaign. Russian loans—not gifts—supplied arms and ammunition to the Nationalists. And Russian technical advice aided both in the organization of the army and of the labor unions—the latter often proving more valuable than the former for the Nationalist conquest.

But the real intent of this excessive Russian interest soon became apparent, and the present reaction is the result. While the Chinese people have refused to respond to antiforeign propaganda, Russia, playing her own game, carried on a continual bombardment of accusations against all foreigners, and particularly against the British. While the reasonable element

within the Kuomintang hoped to carry their program by negotiation, the Russians sought to precipitate incidents such as that at Nanking which would lead to definite intervention and so confirm the Reds in their anti-British and anti-American propaganda.

The hand was overplayed, however. General Chiang Kai-shek, when he finally broke with Hankow, knew full well that he was acting with the approval of the powers and of the most substantial element in China's population. The merchants, the Christian community, a vast majority of the students and, increasingly, the labor unions have swung to his support. Now, it appears, Hankow is suing for peace. But peace, when it comes, is almost certain to bring with it the expulsion of Borodin and his fellow intriguers. And with the expulsion of Russia, the Soviet world program, defeated in the west, will have suffered an even greater defeat in the Orient.

Mr. Hoover's Flood Relief Plan

NO DOUBT it will be quite generally agreed that few men are in a better position to appraise the needs of the people of the flooded areas along the Mississippi River and its lower tributaries than Secretary Hoover. He has been in charge of relief work there since the need became apparent, and now is as well qualified as anyone can be to estimate future needs and propose those measures which most certainly will prevent or minimize future disasters of the kind recently endured.

It is reassuring to be informed by him that reasonable provision has been made for meeting the immediate needs of refugees and those whose homes and properties have been destroyed. But of equal importance is the matter of providing adequate safeguards to prevent a recurrence of flood visitation. It is in behalf of this, that confidence may be restored and that those who have suffered from the recent calamity may have the courage to return to their lands, that he urges prompt action as soon as Congress convenes in December. He insists that the Government should take over and repair the entire levee system, whether or not the levees are within the present federal jurisdiction.

Apparently the Secretary is not now prepared to commit himself definitely upon any special policy of flood prevention. Not until government engineers and other experts who are now studying preventive measures are ready to make their report and recommendations will the Government's policy in this respect be announced. But he insists that it is the duty of the people of the United States, through Congress, to relieve the residents and taxpayers of the devastated areas of pressing financial obligations, that they may more readily re-establish themselves and become self-supporting.

Mr. Hoover has outlined a tentative plan for better protection against floods, which includes a widening of the levees and, where necessary, an addition to their height. But it is regarding the "further safety measures" to which reference is made by him that public interest will be shown. These logically include the control of flood waters at or near their source, the development of navigation and power along the entire river, and the reclamation or restoration of hundreds of thousands of acres of potentially productive lands. Such a program would have the united support of the people of every section of the United States, no matter how great the initial outlay.

The Bratianus Once More

THE wheels within wheels whose complicated revolutions weave the pattern of Rumanian politics have once more turned full circle and the good people of Bucharest find themselves, no doubt not in the least to their surprise, with a Parliament and Cabinet in which the Bratianu brothers are again at the helm. General Averescu, who held the post of Prime Minister for nearly twelve months, has gone; Count Barbu Stirbey, whose tenure of office was less than twelve days, has gone also, and the two brothers who both preceded and followed these more or less transient luminaries have now been confirmed in office by the result of a general election, in which the majority party of the last Parliament—General Averescu's—did not win one single seat.

The result of this election which was held on July 7 was generally anticipated. When General Averescu appealed to the electorate last fall he was able to secure a majority which he automatically got about 80 per cent of the seats. The Bratianu brothers, who incidentally are responsible for this law, have been similarly successful. And yet it is not denied that the sympathizers of the National Peasant Party which is once again in opposition constitute a definite majority of the population. Some put the proportion as high as 80 per cent—in inverse ratio, in fact, to the representation of the Government and the National Peasants in Parliament. In the circumstances, allegations of sharp practice against the local authorities by whom the election was carried out are not to be wondered at.

The first turn to the wheel which led to the Liberal Party's reinstatement in the governmental saddle is understood to have been given by King Ferdinand himself, whose decease, just announced, may make for further important changes in the not distant future. Feeling that a purely party régime was not at the present time best suited to the internal difficulties which Rumania expects to have to face in the near future, His Majesty requested General Averescu, the Prime Minister, to form a coalition cabinet. This the General refused to do, feeling himself, apparently, quite capable of carrying the country safely through any crisis that might arise. The King, however, persisted and ultimately General Averescu was forced to resign in favor of Prince Stirbey who formed a coalition cabinet, in which the National Peasant Party was included in accordance with the King's wishes. But finding himself unable to carry on, he in turn resigned, whereupon King Ferdinand, not feeling that the National Peasants were in a position to form a strong government, once more sent for the highly experienced Bratianus.

Although the administration formed by the latter, in spite of its strength in the Parliament which was elected immediately after

the foregoing events had taken place, cannot claim to be more than a minority government, it is probably the most efficient which could be formed in Rumania at the present juncture. The National Peasants, as their name implies, are strongest in the rural districts, while their opponents mainly rely on the towns. The National Peasants, moreover, are particularly powerful in the liberated districts such as Transylvania, and the Liberals in the Old Kingdom of Rumania. Consequently it is not surprising that there are more men of administrative and political experience to be found in the ranks of the latter party than in those of the former.

The Liberals are particularly happy in having been able to induce Nicolas Titulesco, formerly Rumanian Minister in London, to undertake the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His inclusion in the Cabinet, coupled with that of John G. Duca (who made a great reputation as Foreign Minister in a previous Liberal Government and who is now Minister of the Interior), is generally regarded as indicating that moderate counsels will prevail in the new administration. This is an encouraging feature of the situation, for Rumania today finds itself face to face with many problems, some economic, some financial, some religious, and some dynastic, the solution of which demands both wisdom and patience on the part of those who are directing its affairs.

The Problem of Music Education

AMERICAN music education, as a national problem, seems never to have been systematically taken up until the institution provided for in the will of Augustus D. Juilliard of New York came into existence. Conservatories of one sort and another have flourished, college music departments have become more or less influential, and schemes for a government faculty of music at Washington have been proposed. But the question has hardly been asked with such searching intent and answered with so definite a plan and a policy as by the Juilliard Musical Foundation, since it opened an office with Eugene A. Noble as secretary.

Quite a dramatic happening was the establishment of the foundation; a kind of "Rheingold" to many persons, and a glowing ring, ready for anybody to seize who might stretch out his hand. But a very matter-of-fact happening to Dr. Noble, and one challenging the common sense, rather than the cupid, of men and women in the tone world. There arose a contest for possession; hopeless, of course, for the attacking side. There has resulted, however, and perhaps a little the sooner on account of the uproar, an organization which assumes responsibility to the whole United States as an educational field. The Juilliard School of Music, John Erskine, administrative committee chairman, will have general guidance of the affairs, first, of the Institute of Musical Art, Frank Damrosch, director; second, of the Graduate School, Ernest Hutcheson, dean; and third, of the Extension Department, with Philip Greeley Clapp in charge. The school trustees will receive funds for carrying on these activities from the Juilliard Musical Foundation, with which Dr. Noble remains officially connected.

Doubtless the arrangement will be disapproved in certain quarters still; either because too mechanical in design or too conventional in purpose. Possibly men of wealth make a mistake in trying to compel art into an industrial framework. Possibly, too, they are unnecessarily prone to regard that the best art which represents civilization as fixed and classic, instead of that which declares it to be advancing and modern. But in any event, something is at last formulated which looks both inclusive and practical. The musician of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, or wherever else, will have all of yesterday placed at his command. He can scarcely expect more from education. He must, in conscience, shape tomorrow by his own powers of invention.

Random Ramblings

In many cities buildings are being cut back to allow for wider streets. Will the time ever come when skyscrapers will be cut down to afford more room for air traffic?

Commander Richard Byrd has certainly made a very auspicious start on his South Pole flight by picking the "C. A. Larsen" to carry his plane and men to Stewart Island.

Although a person may claim the right to think what he likes, he'll show his wisdom if his thoughts are such that he will like what he thinks.

Thirty-six Canadian aviators announce their intention to race from London, Ont., to London, Eng. Thus another "London bridge is falling down."

Talking of the laws of gravitation, wouldn't the housewife rejoice if they only operated in regard to the present high cost of living?

When one reads of China holding an "Anti-narcotic Week," it should give some of the other nations pause for thought.

Flour is said to have advanced 86 per cent in twelve years. And not all of it was the self-raising kind either.

Hand one to the tennis player; he tries to give as good as he receives and takes things as they come.

One of the best applications of the pay-as-you-go policy would be in contemplated buying of wars.

These days the fact that plans "are all in the air" is not enough to condemn them.

There is no need for a general alarm when flaming youth becomes fired with enthusiasm.

To realize their full value as bonds of national unity, roads should be unbonded.

Tesla predicts the fuelless plane. Now who will produce the fuelless furnace?

The Kansas straw ballot shows a big majority in favor of good wheat prices.

Battleship or statesmanship?

Lindbergh and Bobby

AS LONG as those Americans who happened to be in Paris the May day that Lindbergh sailed down from the clouds have memories, there is no likelihood of the boy or his viking exploit being dimmed. The general uneasiness during Saturday when it became known that he and his monoplane were hanging above the abyss of waters turned to speculation, speculation to doubt, and doubt to suspense, for how was it humanly possible for any one machine to forge its way through all sorts of weather conditions? How was it possible for the wings of the small "bird" ceaselessly to flap in and out of deep air-holes in mid-ocean?

At 6 p. m. we heard that a foreign white plane had some hours before been sighted approaching the Irish coast, and then in spite of all misgivings, our hopes began to rise. At dinner we took food meditatively, each mouthful talked down with some new surmise of victory or defeat.

The number who believed the news was accurate was in a hopeless minority. The youth and enthusiasm of the young American; his foolhardiness in leaving with one compass and one motor; the surprises he would encounter in the untrod flight; the reports of Irish fishermen—the Irish themselves a "highly imaginative folk"—all these made the air black with doubt.

There was one in our hotel who from the moment cables announced that a bird-man had left New York for Paris, believed implicitly that he would arrive safe, sound, and on time. It was Bobby, our twelve-year-old. Bobby had been visibly bored from the time he left the boat train a fortnight previously, and could not or would not adjust himself to surroundings, having but one wish—to take the first empty cabin back home. He was particularly restless the day the news of Lindbergh arrived, but the words acted like a miracle.

Somewhere about 9 in the evening the sound of an airplane was heard. We listened, but untrained ears could not detect the difference between a domestic and a foreign throb and again we shook our heads, all but Bobby, who ran into the garden to make investigations. He returned with what seemed a fairy tale, that he had distinctly seen a "teeny-weeny light moving way yonder."

The boy begged so hard not to be sent to bed that, although it was nearly ten o'clock, we took a walk hoping to hear some last message of the flight, to get some word of a landing at Le Bourget. The purr of a motor high in the sky was evident, but none save Bobby was convinced that it was other than a French machine taking a breath of night air.

The night passed somehow. Bobby, who had won the title of "seven sleeper" because of his record of slumber under all conditions, lost his reputation. He was heard in his room at all hours, and toward morning was to be seen at the next window, his slim little body half over the sill, trying, as he said, to "see the other edge of the sky."

Papers are not delivered in Paris through the post till very late on Sunday morning, and to ease his suspense, Bobby was hurried out soon after daybreak to the corner boutique to buy the news-sheet.

There was no need to see the boy's face to guess the truth. His step on the stair was lighter than a feather. The three flights were taken in one breath. All he said as he flung open the door was, "He's here! He's here!" omitting through sheer joy to add, as he might have done, "I told you so!"

"How do you know he is here?" asked the boy's mother, taking the paper out of Bobby's fist. "You haven't even opened the sheet."

"I didn't take time to," Bobby answered. "I may not

understand French, but when the woman told me the American had gained, I understood all right."

We spread out the paper eagerly, and there on the front page was printed, "Lindbergh Arrives at Le Bourget on Time." We read and still read, and in black and white it was written that the American flew over Paris at 9:30 p. m. and during forty minutes was hesitating where to land, the lights at Mont Valerien having confused him; also that no French plane, or plane of any description, was allowed up in the evening. So it was our own Lindbergh we had heard, and Bobby's declarations were verified.

Bobby must and did go to the Chambre des Deputies to see Lindbergh at first hand and to be near him. We asked a permit for ourselves, trusting to good fortune for the child. When the hour came, we took him between us, begging our way past this buisier, tipping and coniving our way past that. We were delayed, but had the dense crowd partly to thank for screening the small boy, who however did not murmur at the crush.

Lindbergh had just arrived, and the first words that greeted our ears as we surged in among the bearded deputies were: "Tient! he's nothing but a shaver!" "A youngster, a mere kid, but not too careless!" "Incredible! A stripling, n'est ce pas?" "His height! He hasn't stopped growing yet, either!" as they viewed the very young hero in their midst.

We handed Bobby forward as we were presented, and the child, who had never had a lesson in introductions, got close to Lindbergh and holding his hand in a man-to-man fashion, said at the top of his voice, "I am most happy to meet you, sir." Lindbergh smiled broadly, bent over the boy sympathetically and spoke a few words. Never could we forget the kind blue eyes, the mop of blonde curls, and above all, the well-modulated voice with its frank suggestion of twang. But he appeared a bit bewildered at all the attention and gave the impression that he would like to "beat it."

Our next view of Lindbergh was from the sidewalk of the rue de Rivoli. Nothing but a last look at the flier would satisfy Bobby, so we made our way to the street through which he would pass on his way to the Hotel de Ville. Bobby was wild with expectation. We stood long on the curbing opposite the Tuileries Gardens and many vehicles passed during the hour, but Bobby was not fatigued and his ardor seemed to grow as the moments passed.

After a flying procession of autos, vans, and cabs, out of a clear space came a day, dragged by a horse that made a great show of hurry, although he did not cover much ground. The driver (an old fellow with a cap half covering his tousled hair) the horse, the speed and general outfit—all were so unlike what the throng awaited, that everyone began to laugh and jeer as the cocher and his slow steed approached. The man smiled; he cracked his whip over the horse and balanced himself mockingly for the crowd to admire.

Another quarter of an hour and the hero swung into view in an open car. Spectators forgot to applaud—probably astonished at the youthfulness of the aviator, and there were "Quoi-quoi-quois" all about us. Our Bobby in a frenzy of delight broke loose and ran from us in spite of the yells of the sergeant-de-ville. He almost reached the big auto, and his was the only voice in the air crying, "Hurrah for Lindbergh! Hurrah for Lindbergh!" Up to that moment Lindbergh had kept his hat on, but when he spied the child and heard the high-pitched voice, he took it off, swinging it over his curls, and waving it boldly to Bobby. It was like one boy signaling to another. L. R.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE portal of the stately Brandenburg Gate forming one end of the fine boulevard Unter den Linden, which is still Berlin's most elegant shopping thoroughfare, has been opened for ordinary traffic. Before the war only the imperial family and the fire engines were permitted to pass through, the traffic being relegated to the four side portals. Ever since the establishment of the Republic the opening of the center entrance has been demanded, and this final turning over of the entire structure to ordinary traffic is not only fulfilling a necessity, but also symbolizes the strengthening of republican ideals.

At last travelers arriving in this city are to be permitted to take any taxi they please upon leaving the terminus. Hitherto they or their luggage porter received from a waiting policeman a small metal disk at the exit of the station on which the number of the cab was stamped. It was always an exciting game to locate one's taxi, as one never knew what it would look like. This was done to insure that the taxis would be used in the order of their arrival at the parking place, but it also led to the custom that all derelict cabs of Berlin collected before the stations because the traveler was not at liberty to choose for himself. The police authorities have also restricted what is termed here "cable driving." Berlin taxi drivers of late had adopted the habit of patrolling the chief thoroughfares to "catch" a fare. Since they moved slowly and in masses, traffic was impeded, so in future they are to park at the nearest stopping place where only a small number of cars are waiting.

Twenty happy and excited schoolboys left Berlin not long since by the Warsaw-Paris express, bound for various parts of France as "exchanges." They were joined at Cologne and Aix la Chapelle by other groups, bringing up the number to eighty altogether. This is the work of the Deutsche Liga für Menschenrechte (German League for Human Rights), which hopes to augment the number considerably every year. It was customary before the war to exchange French and English school children with German during the summer holidays, the system proving of great mutual advantage in many ways. This was, of course, interrupted by the war and only last year did the excellent organization of the Liga succeed in re-establishing it with such success as to justify an increased exchange this summer.

Being confined to less well-to-do families the expenses are nominal, the average cost for each scholar being, all included, about fifty marks, for both the French and German railway authorities have reduced the fares. After five weeks' sojourn in France the children return, each bringing his "exchange" to enjoy German hospitality for the same length of time. It is interesting to learn that many of the school children are going to the south, to the scene of former strife. While the scheme here is not always looked upon with favor by the schoolmasters, some of whom have even told their pupils that it was unpatriotic to visit the "enemy," one German boy of thirteen is the guest of the headmaster of a Mauthausen school who is eager to further friendly relations between the two countries. The impressions that all these children will imbibe will assuredly aid the good work of reciprocity more than many other attempts.

The President of the German Republic, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, gave a garden party recently at his palace for the benefit of a worthy charity. It was arranged by the German Women's League of the Red Cross, who took all trouble of the President's hands so that he only had to exchange greetings with his guests. Fine weather favored the fete and a cheery, elegantly attired crowd promenade through the fine garden to the strains of a military band or indulged in light refreshments at small tables on the wide lawns. Herr von Hindenburg was in kindly mood, shaking hands and chatting with people innumerable and obviously enjoying himself. A military contemporary of his, General von Kluck, was there, evidently very proud of his fair granddaughter. As many

government men who could spare an hour put in an appearance with their wives, the Republic and ancient régime were equally well represented at the successful fete.

Renewed and very precise instructions have just been issued by Colonel Heimsenborg, chief commander of the Berlin police force, to the men under his charge. More politeness is the salient point of these instructions, which have certainly not been issued any too soon. Possibly the brusque treatment of diplomacy, press and public by the "defense police" at the recent arrival of the American sirmen has led to this. Any Berlin policeman is in future obliged to give his name, number and beat to anyone justified in demanding it. Proved cases of incivility and worse toward the public, such as have been of frequent occurrence lately, will be rigorously dealt with in future.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself responsible for the publication of letters or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Actual Situation in China"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It was, in my view, a distorted and inconsistent statement of "The Actual Situation in China," which W. H. Bomby, India, wrote for a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Any intelligent person with any knowledge of China and world affairs can find some significance in the Nationalist movement in China.

It is true that it is not perfect nor free from sad consequences and divergent tendencies, but to say that "Nationalism is in substance only the label which the Cantonese militarists and their helpers, the Russian Bolsheviks, use for covering the fact that they differ not materially from the northern militarists and generally from any Chinese war lords," is, as I see it, nonsense. The split among the Nationalists proves the fact that the Nationalist movement is not toward Communism.

No intelligent Chinese would deny that the contact with the West, especially with the Christian enterprises in China, has meant a great deal to China, though China has paid a good price for it.

Calling "Tsingtao originally German and later Japanese territory" is absurd. Moreover, I admit that the concessions in China are well kept and prosperous. Is that a sound reason for the justification of sending out troops for the perpetual occupation of the Chinese territory? Before the Nationalists captured Hankow, Senator Borah made a statement to the National Council of the Jewish Women deploring the use of force in China. Very recently Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, who has made a thorough study of the situation there, has said, "The Nationalist movement is certainly the widest movement China ever had. I am fully convinced that armed intervention is entirely out of the question."

Vices are found in every country on the globe. Would it be wise for a country to say to its neighbor, "Here, you cannot clean house. You stand back, I'll do it for you?" We believe that it takes time to put any great idea into practice. China has gone forward a long way, if not a longer way than many newly formed republics, after only sixteen years' experience. It would seem, then, that a study of the French and American histories should precede any sweeping conclusions regarding the situation in which China finds herself today.

I should like to take the opportunity to say to the American public and the readers of The Christian Science Monitor that I have found in China better understanding of the Chinese situation and greater sympathy for China than W. R. has attempted to convey. We Chinese, like the world, have a long way to go yet. The Nationalist movement, more specifically the Chinese national consciousness, is a fundamental movement that is going on in China now and its development contains the seeds of China's future position in the family of nations. Boston, Mass. YF-SHAN HAN.